The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4813. — NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867. — PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 27 by Ocean Telegraph.

The French Government Declines to Remit the Baggage-Search.

Fusion of Parties in England to Oppose the Tory Government.

Action of the English Admiralty Court in the Case of the Alexandra.

Enthusiastic Reception of Garibaldi at Venice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Affairs—Case of the Steamer Alexandra.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The party called the "Adulamites," under the leadership of Mr. ROEBUCK, have resolved to join their forces with the Liberals.

The English Court of Admiralty, in the case of the steamer *Alexandra*, which United States Consul DUDLEY recently commenced suit to recover, has required security for the costs in the event of the cause being decided for the defendants.

Final decision is reserved until the performance of this preliminary.

FRANCE.

The Search of Baggage to be Continued.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The efforts of the American Legation at Paris to procure a remission of the baggage-search during the existence of the International Exposition have failed. The French Government has officially announced that it will not relinquish the right to search the baggage of all foreigners arriving in France.

The Emperor's Reforms—Action of the Liberal Party.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

One of the reforms proposed by the Emperor, the abolishment of the reply to the address from the throne, is peculiarly unpopular. The Liberal party insist upon the preservation of this privilege.

In the French Court of Admiralty, in the case of the United States *vs.* ARMAN FILS, the appeal of the United States against the decree requiring the payment into the Court of a certain sum of money as security for the costs of the suit, was again rejected.

ITALY.

Movements of Garibaldi.

VENICE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

GARIBALDI arrived in this city yesterday from Florence. He was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Noon.

Consols closed for money, 91.

American Securities opened as follows:

Erie.....37¼

Illinois Central (ex dividend).....77½

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds.....73¼

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American Securities have generally declined during the day. The following are the closing rates:

Erie Railway Shares.....36¾

Illinois Centrals.....76¾

United States Five-twenties.....73¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close this evening at 76¾.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Evening.

United States Bonds close at 82¾ for the issue of 1862 coup.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Noon.

The Cotton market is still dull and inactive. The sales to-day will be trifling, not exceeding 4,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted ⅛d. higher to-day, the ruling figure being 13⅛d.

Tallow is unchanged, at 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Evening.

The Cotton market has been a little more active to-day, and the total sales will reach 8,000 bales. Prices are generally unchanged, and are quoted this evening as follows:

Middling Orleans.....13⅝

Middling Uplands.....13⅛

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull. Corn 37s. ⅌ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions is unchanged. Bacon 41s. ⅌ cwt. for Middles. Lard 50s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil 38s. ⅌ cwt. Iron 53s. 6d. for Pigs, mixed numbers.

MARINE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Noon.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the bark *Irma*, Capt. CUMMINGS, which left Galveston on the 20th of December last for this port, and which was spoken at sea on the 20th of January, had succeeded in reaching the port of Fayal (Azores,) in a leaky and otherwise damaged condition.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Peruvian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 14th of February, and Greencastle on the following evening, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

A meeting of the leaders of the Liberal Party is called for next week to consider the Government resolutions of reform.

The *Daily News* says it is probable the Ministers will be asked to withdraw the resolutions and either substitute a bill or other resolutions of a more liberal, intelligible and practical character. Upon the reception given such request the conduct of the opposition will depend.

The *Times* admits that the vagueness of the Ministerial resolutions of reform cannot be too strongly condemned, and says it is marvelous how the Cabinet could have so mistaken the temper and time to think such proposals might be adopted. It is still true, that the resolutions, as a whole, point to a complete measure. The *Times* urges the House of Commons to take the good, eliminate the bad, supply what is deficient, amend what is capable of correction, and resist all attempts to enlist under the banner of this or that candidate for office.

Royal Insurance Bond Robbery—The Dominion of Canada.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Judge MONK gave a decision yesterday in the Royal Insurance Bond robberies, quashing the capias granted by Judge BURTHELON, on the ground that, as the cause of action for debt arose in a foreign country, the right of a *capias* here did not exist.

The case has been inscribed for a Court review in March. The prisoners remain in custody pending the decision of that tribunal.

The Insurance Company will probably carry the case to England, if they fail in their object in the Courts here.

The *Gazette's* special says that the name of the "Kingdom of Canada" for the new Confederation has been changed to the "Dominion of Canada."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Details of News by Way of Yokohama—Disastrous Fire at Yeddo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Hong Kong advices, *via* Yokohama Jan. 13, are received.

Hankou was threatened by the Neinfie rebels.

The country people were flocking to Craven Island. The Chinese at Hankou were preparing for an attack, and had been reinforced by Imperial troops.

The Viceroy of Pekin was collecting his forces to march to the Province of Sheershi, where the Mohammedan Neinfie rebels had taken possession of the capital.

The clipper *Ariel* had made the return voyage from London to Hong Kong in 79 days.

The United States frigate *Shenandoah* had left Calcutta for China, and was expected at Hong Kong in a few days.

The Italian war steamer *Naugenta* at Hong Kong had attracted great attention as the first representative of the Italian flag in China or the Japan seas.

There was a great destruction of rice by the flood near Perang.

Thousands were suffering on account of the complete destruction of their rice fields.

A most disastrous conflagration had occurred at the City of Yeddo. Thousands of houses, covering a plot of four miles, had been burned to the ground. The part of the city which was laid in ashes was the most prominent business and commercial part of the city.

The conflagration at Yokoma was comparatively insignificant.

The Tycoon of Japan and the Foreign Representatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Yokohama *Herald* of Jan. 24 says the Tycoon has invited the foreign representatives to Osca, to settle the great question of opening Hiago. The movement is considered important in the political game being played in Japan.

The Rebuilding of Yokohama—The Japanese Embassy to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Advices from Japan confirm the arrival of the *Colorado* at Yokohama Jan. 23.

Great activity prevailed at Yokohama in the rebuilding of the burnt district of the town.

The Japanese Embassy, consisting of five persons and their suite, proceed to Washington on the return trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Colorado*, to inspect the navy-yards, vessels, and implements of war, &c.

The American Minister returned to Naga saki, after an absence of four weeks.

The United States ship *Wyoming*, while passing through the Inland Sea, was everywhere cordially received.

The Indians on the Plains—Missouri Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The *Democrat's* Junction City correspondent says:

Gov. ARNY, of New-Mexico, has just arrived from Santa Fé. Heavy snow had fallen in New-Mexico. Gov. ARNY reports that the Indians on the Plains are disposed to be peaceable; but those in Arizona and New-Mexico are still on the war-path, and have committed a number of murders during the past month. The military camp on the Membres has been broken up, and the troops compelled to leave. Five settlers have been killed, and their stock, valued at over $20,000, driven off. All the settlers and miners on the Membres River have gone to Messila for protection. One hundred and seventeen horses and mules were stolen from Messila three weeks ago, and about the same time 8,000 sheep were driven away from a point on the Pearce River. Fifteen hundred Indians had left the reservation near Fort Goodwin, Jan. 21, for New-Mexico, where they will doubtless depredate on the settlers, and commit murders and other outrages. Three men were killed near Los Cruez, Jan. 20, by a party of Mexicans from the vicinity of Laos, while campaigning. The Apaches made an unprovoked assault on the Moquins village in Arizona, and carried off a woman and eleven children, and 700 head of stock. Through the exertions of Gov. ARNY, the woman and seven children were restored to their friends, and all the stock returned.

The Committee lately appointed by the Missouri Legislature to investigate all matters connected with the sale of certain railroads in that State, which has been in session here for several days examining witnesses and papers relative to the sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, closed their labors to-day. It is understood that their report will entirely exonerate Gov. FLETCHER from all suspicion of fraud in regard to the sale of that road.

Radical State Convention in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Radical State Convention assembled to-day, and was numerously attended. The lower part of the Front-street Theatre was filled with delegates. Dr. OHR, of Alleghany County, presided.

Strong resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party in the State; universal manhood suffrage was proclaimed, and the Conservatives of the State were threatened with Congressional interference if the plan of calling a State Constitutional Convention is carried out, except on the broad platform of universal suffrage.

The same party held a large mass meeting at the same place to-night; the house was crowded. Speeches were made by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, and others, all in favor of negro suffrage. The President was denounced, and the course of Congress commended.

Damaged at Sea—Arrest of Magistrates at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The brig *John Givan*, 51 days from Halifax for New-York, with a cargo of fish, arrived this evening in tow of the steamer *Sappho*, dismasted and otherwise damaged in a heavy gale experienced on the fifth day out. She was blown across the Gulf Stream several times.

United States Commissioner B. B. FOSTER issued warrant this morning for the arrest of five magistrates of the Corporation Court of Norfolk for violating the Civil Rights Bill, by refusing colored testimony in legal proceedings.

A delegation of the Delaware Legislature, accompanied by some of the principal citizens of the State visiting Richmond and Petersburgh, arrived at Norfolk from Dover by the air-line route this afternoon.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A joint meeting of the Legislature was held to-day. HOWARD IVANS, Republican, was elected State Treasurer; PETER P. ROBINSON was elected Keeper of the State Prison; SAMUEL STOCKTON, of Burlington, was elected Director of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and BENJAMIN G. CLARK, of Hudson, Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

In the House the whole afternoon was spent in debating the Morris Canal Bill, granting a lease of lands under water, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 44 to 14.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Legislature adjourned to-day. The bill to loan $300,000 of State bonds for the construction of a bridge at Leavenworth, and a bill to provide for five millions of State debt for internal improvement were postponed. Both bills were passed by the Senate.

The Committee on Senatorial frauds reported that they believed money had been used in elections, but could not ascertain by whom, or who had received it.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to amend a certain act in relation to the navy, which was published in yesterday's report.

It was passed, with an amendment reducing the number of cadets to be appointed at large from 25 to 10.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee, reported a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report of JAMES W. TAYLOR on the gold and silver mines of the Rocky Mountains.

REMOVAL OF CASES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. HARRIS called up an act to amend an act for the removal of the causes in certain cases from the State Courts. It provides that this act shall be amended as follows:

That where a suit is now pending or may hereafter be brought in any State Court in which there is a controversy between a citizen of such State and a citizen of another State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $500, exclusive of costs, such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State Court an affidavit stating that he has reason to and does believe that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in any State Court, may file a petition for a removal of the case to the United States Court. It also regulates the manner in which the transfer of the case to the United States Court shall be made. It was passed.

MILITARY BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess from 5 until 7:30 o'clock this evening; and that the evening session be devoted to the consideration of bills from the Military Committee.

KANSAS MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting a portion of the military reservation in Kansas for railroad purposes.

Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Compound Interest Note Bill, and it was taken up.

The question was on the substitute for the House bill.

The bill, as passed by the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem compound interest notes with a new issue of legal-tenders not to exceed $100,000,000.

For this the Senate Finance Committee proposes as a substitute the bill passed by the Senate a couple of months since, authorizing the redemption of maturing compound interest notes with certificates of loans at 3 per cent. interest.

Mr. SHERMAN said the House bill was a violation of the terms of the contract under which the compound interest notes were issued, and to pass it would be nothing else than a repudiation. There were no facts to justify such a measure, especially now, when the credit of the country was so good that money could be borrowed anywhere at five per cent. He thought the Senate would agree that there should be no more legal-tender notes issued. The Government had contracted not to do so, and in the strength of this agreement it had raised money to carry on the war, which it could not have raised without it. To violate this agreement now would be an act of perfidy and bad faith.

Mr. COWAN followed Mr. SHERMAN in a speech upon the National Banking system, to which he said it was well known he had always been opposed.

Mr. JOHNSON did not suppose the question before the Senate involved the National Banking system. It was simply a question whether the country would complete what it had began, and how it would provide for the redemption of the maturing notes. He favored the Senate proposition as the best that could be adopted for the credit and good faith of the Government.

The question being taken on agreeing to the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill, it was agreed.

Mr. WILSON offered the following as an additional section; That every National Bank shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of its notes in circulation and its deposits, and it shall be unlawful for any National Bank to pay interest on deposits made in said bank, by any other bank.

Mr. SHERMAN said this proposed two distinct propositions. The Committee on Finance had to-day agreed upon an amendment, which he would offer in lieu of Mr. WILSON's. It was as follows: That no National Bank shall either pay or receive interest on any portion of its reserve, when deposited in any other National Bank, and the compound-interest notes shall not be held or counted as a part of their reserve after the 1st of July next.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed in the following language:

Section 1.—That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner prescribed by sec. 4 of the act entitled, An Act to Authorize the Issue of United States Notes, and for the Redemption or Funding thereof, and for Funding the Floating Debt of the United States, approved, Feb. 25, 1862, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand; and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any National Bank holding or owning the same as a part of the reserve provided for in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, provided that not less than two-fifths of the entire reserve of such bank shall consist of lawful money of the United States; and provided further that the amount of such temporary certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. That no National Bank shall either pay or receive interest on any portion of its reserve, when deposited in any other National Bank, and compound interest notes shall not be held or counted as a part of their reserve after the 1st day of April next.

ACTS AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Committee on Judiciary, without amendment, the House bill declaring valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof or of his orders, in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the same Committee adversely upon the House bill amendatory of the act "declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancy in the office both of President and Vice-President," and moved its postponement, for the reason that there was not sufficient time remaining for a proper consideration of the subject during the present session. The motion to postpone was agreed to.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Omnibus Appropriation Bill which was read. The following amendments to the bill as it passed the House, were recommended by the Finance Committee, $200,000 instead of $100,000, to enable the Lighthouse Board to restore lights and other aids to navigation on the Southern coast; for reappropriation of the amount heretofore appropriated for an iron lighthouse at Southwest Pass, but which has been carried to the surplus fund, $108,600; for a new lighthouse at Arenas, Cal., $65,000; for a new lighthouse at Cape Blanco, Oregon, $75,000; for repairs and alterations in the New-York Custom-house, $30,000; for furniture and repairs of the same, $7,000. Strike out the following: for a Custom-house in Newport, Vt., $10,000; to strike out the appropriation of $2,500 to purchase the bust of PULASKI; to strike out the section abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and authorizing the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings. The salary of the General Appraiser of New-York City is fixed at $3,000, instead of, as in the House bill, declaring that it shall be the same as that of the Appraiser General of Boston.

Mr. WADE hoped the Senate would not strike out the section abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr. SHERMAN thought such a provision was out of place in an appropriation bill.

Mr. WADE said the Commissioner of Public Buildings had charge of the Capitol building. If any difficulty occurred between the President and Congress while the officer having charge of the Capitol was under the appointment of the President, it might lead to a great deal of inconvenience. He thought it very important that the man having charge of the Capitol should be a man friendly to Congress.

Mr. HOWARD said he should vote against striking out the section, because he thought the appointment ought to be vested in the Senate.

Messrs. SHERMAN and WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the Senate amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS doubted the right of Congress to elect a Commissioner of Public Buildings. He proposed in place of the House proposition a section that the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby abolished, and until otherwise provided, the duties of that office shall be performed by the Quartermaster-General of the army.

Mr. WADE contended for the House proposition. There had been threats of violence against Congress by the organs and spokesmen of the President, and the President had never done anything to contradict these statements. This being the case, he (WADE) thought it no more than proper that Congress should surround itself with its friends.

Mr. DIXON said he had never heard any such threats by any of the friends of the President.

Mr. HOWARD had no special information on the subject, but Mr. DIXON could not be ignorant of the menaces issued by the Johnson-rebel newspapers of the country. It was perfectly natural that they should make these threats after the speeches of the President, in which Congress was spoken of as an unconstitutional body. The Press of the South, and a part of the Press of New-York, as well as the *National Intelligencer*, which was the President's organ here, frequently made these threats. If the President was determined to inaugurate war against the Congress of the United States, Congress ought to be prepared for it, and ready to protect itself with all the means in its power.

Mr. DIXON was replying to Mr. HOWARD when he was interrupted by Mr. JOHNSON, who asked if this debate was in order on such a question as was now before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS contended that the President had never said that Congress was an unconstitutional body, in the sense that it could not enact laws. He had recognized that in signing laws and executing them.

Mr. HOWARD asked if the President did not threaten in his St. Louis speech to veto all the bills that Congress would send him?

Mr. HENDRICKS said that by the very act of vetoing bills the President had recognized the constitutionality of Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN appealed to Senators not to continue this discussion. It was irrelevant, and time was very precious.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would subside if Senators on the other side would.

Mr. WADE said men threatened here a year ago to go before the people and come back with enough representatives to make a majority combined with the rebels of the South. They were then to get the President to recognize them as the lawful Congress. He (Mr. WADE) did not believe they had courage enough to carry out their threats. But why did they make them?

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate went into Executive session at 4:15 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution passed by the House at the last session directing the Secretary of War to contract for the erection of an equestrian statue in brose to the memory of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, to be placed over his grave at West Point. It is to be made by HENRY K. BROWN, of Newburgh, N. Y., of cannon captured in the Mexican war, and to cost not exceeding $20,009.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the words "over his grave at West Point," and to insert the words "in Franklin-square, Washington City," but subsequently modified it to read "in Franklin-square, or such other place, to be designated by the Secretary of War." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was resumed. The question was on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS to insert, in lieu of the section of the House bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and providing for the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, a section abolishing the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and imposing its duties upon a competent civil engineer, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The annual compensation of this officer shall be $4,000. The amendment was adopted.

The Finance Committee recommended the adoption of an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such assistant assessors as were actually employed in the collection of internal revenue in the rebel States prior to the first day of August, 1866, compensation at the rate prescribed by law.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped this would not be adopted. These persons were appointed in direct violation of law, as they could not take the oath of office.

Mr. SHERMAN said the circumstances which induced the Committee to report this were very simple. The Secretary of the Treasury found it impossible to get men in some of the counties of the rebel States to discharge the duties of Assistant Assessors, who could take the oath. According to law, they must live in the county in which they hold their office. The Secretary was compelled to dispense with a portion of the oath in particular cases, and it was not asked to pay these men only up to the first of August last.

Mr. SUMNER said the Secretary of the Treasury was guilty of an illegal act, nay more, a crime. He violated the law in appointing men who could not take the oath, and when complaint was made he replied in a notorious falsehood that there were no Unionists in the South who could take the oath. This was nothing less than a notorious untruth. Congress had been too lenient toward crimes of this officer. He (Mr. SUMNER) would not vote to pay these rebels; let the Secretary pay them out of his own pocket.

Mr. SUMNER having in the course of his remarks referred to Mr. SHERMAN as attempting to cover up a crime,

Mr. SHERMAN rose at the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER's speech, and said this language was unparliamentary; it was ungentlemanly, it was false, it ought not to have been uttered in the Senate. He (Mr. SHERMAN) had nothing to say in reply to what Mr. SUMNER had said about the Secretary of the Treasury. He believed Mr. SUMNER had had a difficulty of some kind with that officer.

Mr. SUMNER rose to interrupt Mr. SHERMAN, who, however, declined to yield the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the circumstances attending the appointments referred to; the aggregate amount required for the claim would not exceed $10,000.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was the author of the original proposition now under discussion. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill of this kind some time ago, because they knew that whatever crime there was in the matter belonged to the Secretary of the Treasury. Congress ought either to impeach the criminal or pay the claims.

Mr. SUMNER—Let the Seretary of the Treasury pay it out of his own pocket.

Mr. CHANDLER—He ain't able; he's a pauper; he can't pay a hundredth part of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was more involved in this question than a few thousand dollars. It was the principle whether rebels or loyal men should be placed in office in the rebel States. It would not do to say that this was inadvertance on the part of the Secretary, for one of the first things done by the last session of Congress was to call his attention to it.

Mr. BUCKALEW in commencing a few remarks in defence of the Secretary of the Treasury, said that Mr. SUMNER and Mr. CHANDLER spoke under the protection given them by the Constitution, that they shall not be held responsible elsewhere for what is spoken in debate. They had no idea of being held responsible to the Secretary for calling him a criminal and a pauper. It was not for him (BUCKALEW) to question the taste of such references to a high public officer who cannot defend himself on this floor, and can only be defended in such remarks as other Senators may offer by way of reply to such charges.

Mr. CHANDLER said he used the word pauper in a comparative sense. He meant to say that he would be a pauper if he was compelled to pay the claims suggested by Mr. SUMNER, unless he had stolen more than he thought he had. He (CHANDLER) didn't mean to say that the Secretary couldn't buy a loaf of bread. He came here from a little Bank out in Indiana and took a clerkship of some kind, which paid him about $3,000. That was twice as much as he was worth. He (CHANDLER) wouldn't give him more than $1,000 a year to be a clerk in his bank, or in his dry goods store in Detroit. He made a good enough clerk, but when he was raised to the office of Secretary he turned politician, and he was a better politician than a Secretary.

Mr. SUMNER—He is a very bad politician.

Mr. CHANDLER—He is a worse Secretary. He knows literally nothing about politics and less about finance. Alluding to the remark of Mr. BUCKALEW, that Senators were not to be held responsible elsewhere for what they said here, Mr. CHANDLER said he had no desire to shield himself from responsibility. What he said here he was accountable for elsewhere, to the Secretary of the Treasury or to anybody else.

Mr. LANE felt impelled to say a few words in vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had known him for thirty years. Instead of being an unimportant officer of a little bank in Indiana, he was for twenty years President of the State Bank of Indiana, which had thirty branches and a capital of $5,000,000. He (Mr. LANE) had nothing to say in defence of the Secretary's action in appointing rebels to office, only to say that the Secretary felt bound to do what he had done in pursuance of his duty to collect the revenue. These men were appointed on the recommendation of loyal Assessors and Collectors in the South. He might have made a mistake, but there was a strong claim of equity for the men it was now proposed to pay. They had discharged their duty, and it did not become a great and magnanimous nation to deny a claim of $125 each to a few men, who had been appointed on the recommendation of officers of the Government.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute for the pending proposition, declaring that, in employing persons who could not take the oath prescribed by law as Assistant Assessors in the rebel States in the collection of internal revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury acted in violation of law; but the persons so employed, being guilty of no offence, are entitled in equity to payment, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay them the amount due them for their services to the 1st of August, 1866.

Mr. CHANDLER said the fault was with the principals and not with the assistants. When rebels were appointed as assessors they appointed rebels as assistants. It was so in the North as well as in the South. In Michigan, when ANDREW JOHNSON appointed Copperheads to office, they always selected Copperhead assistants. He preferred South Carolina rebels to Michigan Copperheads; he could get along with the rebels, but God defend him from the Copperheads.

Mr. FESSENDEN defended the Secretary of the Treasury from what he called the foul-mouthed attack made upon him. If any man belonging to what was styled the Radical wing of the Senate had been in the Secretary's position, and had done as the Secretary had done, none of these attacks would have been made upon him. As to the remarks of Mr. CHANDLER, he would not reply to them, because he could not use language to fitly express his opinion on the subject. The allusion to the poverty of the Secretary was a matter of taste, which Mr. CHANDLER must decide for himself. He would remind the Senator from Michigan, however that ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the ablest financier the Government ever had, was a poor man, and that men's knowledge of statesmanship or finance was not always in proportion to the depth of their pockets.

Mr. SUMNER replied briefly to Mr. FESSENDEN, again charging the Secretary of the Treasury with criminality in the appointment of these Assistant Assessors.

After further debate the Senate, at 11:45 o'clock, without action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. STEVENS moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, but that was objected to by one of the opponents of the Tariff Bill.

THE HOUSE RESTAURANT.

The reading of the journal being concluded, Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution relative to the restaurant of the House. It provides for proposals being received by the Clerk on the 12th of March, 1867, and biennially thereafter, for the renting of the premises by him on filing securities, &c., the rent to be handed to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, and the House to retain control over the subject.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The morning hour having been postponed, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill. The bill makes the following appropriations: For pay of officers and seamen, $10,826,280; contingent expenses of the Bureau of Lands and Docks, $1,067,000; Navy-yard at Portsmouth N. H., $67,000; Navy-yard at Boston, $127,000; Navy-yard at New-York, $163,660; Navy-yard at Philadelphia, $51,016; for Buckley's patent dryer at Philadelphia, $35,000; for the Navy-yard at Washington, $80,000; for the Navy-yard at Pensacola, $80,460; for the Navy-yard at Mare Island, $71,257; for the Naval Station at Sackett's Harbor, $2,000; for the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, $65,300; for the pay of the civil establishment at the Navy-yards, &c., $158,967; navigation, apparatus and supplies, $285,626; expenses of the Naval Academy, $283,913; for the expenses of the Naval Observatory, $21,500; for the expenses of the *American Nautical Almanac*, $15,000; bounties to discharged seamen, $500,000; expenses of recruiting, transportation, stationery, &c., $500,000; civil establishment at navy yards under the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $63,000; for do. under the Bureau of Steam Engineering, $24,000; for do. under the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $18,150; Bureau of Medicines and Surgery, $135,763; for the Naval Hospital at Boston, $7,200, for do. at New-York, $12,500; for do. at Philadelphia, $10,000; for do. at Washington, $5,000; for do. at Norfolk, $7,500; for do. at Mare Island, California, $20,000; for the Marine Corps, in pay, clothing, provisions, stores, &c., $1,515,277; do. contingencies, $80,000. Total, $16,299,309.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the item appropriating $35,000 for Buckley's patent dryer was stricken out, he representing that it was a mode of drying timber by steam or hot air, which was known and practiced before the patentees were born.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, a paragraph was inserted directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land on the Thames River, near New-London, Conn., with water front of not less than one mile, to be held by the United States for naval purposes.

On motion of Mr. KUYKENDALL, $10,000 was appropriated for the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, $1,000 was appropriated for the purchase of books for the Sailors' Library at the Navy Asylum at Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a paragraph was inserted for the establishment of the offices of civil engineer, master carpenter, master joiner, master blacksmith, master boiler-maker, &c., at the navy-yards at Kittery, Charleston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, a paragraph was inserted, appropriating $1,500 for the pay of some suitable person to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine the archives and other sources of information, and to collect the facts which may illustrate the history of the United States Navy.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out the appropriation for the civil establishment at the several yards, and made a speech to show that the workmen at the navy-yards were improperly used for political purposes. The motion was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, moved to appropriate $65,000 for rebuilding one wing of the Marine Barracks at Washington.

Mr. SCOFIELD opposed the amendment, and said that when he looked at these ever-increasing appropriations, he could see why it was that the House had passed a bill the other day for the issue of $100,000,000 of greenbacks.

Mr. KASSON also opposed it, and Mr. RICE made a statement to show the necessity of the appropriation.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to insert a proviso that the American Nautical Almanac be printed at the Government Office, and that the entire expense of preparing it for publication be $25,000, and no more.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, suggested that the work was now printed at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. MAYNARD argued that the appropriation should be increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Mr. KASSON opposed the amendment, showing that it was objectionable in two points; first, that the work was now performed at the Government printing office, and, therefore, it was needless to direct it to be done there; second, that the estimate submitted to the Committee was for $13,000, and, therefore, it should not be increased.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, moved an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use unexpended balances not lapsed into the Treasury, in repairs of navy-yards, such as have been estimated for and have not been appropriated for in this bill. He said that the estimate for this purpose amounted to $7,700,000, but the Committee on Appropriations had struck out the seven millions. The amendment would have discretionary power in the hands of the Secretary. It was only for the ordinary expenditures.

Mr. SCHOFIELD opposed the amendment as being, what he called, "a vote in the dark."

Mr. PIKE called attention to the extent of the discretion proposed to be lodged in the Secretary.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHANLER offered an amendment prohibiting Government employes at the Navy-yard from interfering in politics, except so far as exercising their own right of suffrage.

Mr. KASSON made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, having no reference to the subject matter of the bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not received.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment repealing section four of the Naval Appropriation Act of 1867, which authorizes the Secretary to make allowance to officers for rent, fuel, &c.

Mr. KASSON made the same point of order, and it was sustained.

The amendment was therefore not received.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., renewed his amendment, having modified it so as to limit the amount to the estimates for the next fiscal year—which was rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendment to the House.

All the amendments were agreed to in gross, and the bill was passed.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN, the Senate joint resolution for printing additional copies of the appendix to the diplomatic correspondence of 1865, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Speaker presented the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1866, which was ordered to be printed.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Conference Committee on the House bill, to quiet land titles in California, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate recedes from the amendment inserting Placerville, and the House recedes from its objection to the amendment Petaluma.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL the rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote, 73 to 36, and the House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, on the Tariff Bill.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means being first in order, their consideration was resumed, and they were disposed of as follows: Amendments numbered from twenty to thirty, in reference to wool, picking out the words "at the last port or place, &c.," so as to leave the valuation depend upon the price in the principal markets of the country.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend amendment No. 20, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, by striking out the words, "and such commissions," so that the clause should read, "And upon wool of the first-class imported unwashed the value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence exported to the United States, excluding charges, shall be so much per pound."

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment, as having the effect of reducing the duty on wool. The amendment was rejected.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Ways and Means numbering twenty to thirty were adopted.

The amendment inserting woolen flocks in the paragraph, taxing woolen rags, &c., twelve cents per pound, came up.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the amendment as a mistake on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SCOFIELD denied that it was a mistake, and advocated the amendment, as did Mr. DELANO.

Mr. DAWES intimated that those who advocated the amendment did not know what they were talking about.

Mr. DELANO undertook to show that he was not so ignorant of the subject as Mr. DAWES suggested, and to show the effect of the amendment.

Mr. GRINNELL also made a statement in regard to the use of the article known as woolen flocks.

Mr. HOOPER justified his original statement showing that after the Committee had agreed to report the amendment subsequent explanation proved that that action was a mistake.

Mr. GARFIELD had not been present when the subsequent explanation was made and hence his contradiction of Mr. HOOPER's statement.

Mr. KELLY showed how materially necessary flocks was to the manufactures of the country, as it entered largely into the making of satin wall-paper and other articles of luxury, and very little into the making of cloth. The amendment was agreed to, and the article of woolen flocks is to be taxed twelve cents per pound.

The next amendment was to strike out of the Senate substitute the words, "and on woolen flocks or shearings of fulled cloth the duty shall be three cents per pound," which was agreed to.

The amendment striking out the Senate paragraph on woolen cloths, and inserting in lieu of it paragraphs taxing woolen cloths, &c., not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* zephyr, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* and endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* which was adopted.

The amendment striking out the Senate paragraph taxing bunting 50 cents per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and inserting paragraphs taxing bunting 20 cents per square-yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and taxing women's and children's dress goods, real or imitation, Italian cloths and similar fabrics, printed, colored or in the gray, 6 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* when not valued over 20 cents the square-yard, and when valued over that, 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The amendment striking out the Senate paragraph relating to carpets, and inserting paragraphs taxing carpets, as follows: Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and on carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per cent. *ad valorem;* Saxony, Welton and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* Brussels carpet so wrought, 44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, 40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* tapestry, Brussels carpet, 28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets, 17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* yarn, Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 12 cents and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* druggets, baizes and bockings, 25 cents and 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* carpets not otherwise specified, 40 per cent. *ad valorem;* mats, rugs, &c., to be taxed as carpets of the same character, and all other mats 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

After considerable debate, in which Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, commented on the fact that the lowest rates were on the highest price carpets, and in which Mr. MORRILL stated that the protection to American carpet manufacturers would be somewhat less than it is now, the amendment was adopted.

The amendment adding five cents per square yard to the 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on oil-cloths, &c., valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, and adding — cents per square yard to the 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on oil-cloths, &c., valued at over fifty cents, was adopted.

The amendment inserting dress silks in the paragraph taxing ribbons, &c., at 70 per cent. *ad valorem*, was adopted.

On the amendment increasing the tax on unmanufactured flax from $15 to $20 per ton, Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the tax to $45, and spoke in support of his amendment.

Mr. MORRILL opposed it.

Mr. SLOANE asked what per centage *ad valorem* this tax was?

Mr. SCHENCK said that with flax at $250 per ton a tax of $45 would not be twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

He modified his amendment so as to make it forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. GARFIELD defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means. He said never, but once, in the history of this country had the tax on flax been as high as was now proposed by that Committee, and that was in the tariff of 1842, when it was $15 per ton. To put it up to what his colleague proposed would be out of all proportion.

The vote was taken by tellers on Mr. SCHENCK's amendment to make the tax 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, and resulted, yeas 56, nays 60; so the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved to make the tax $100 a ton, which would be only 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. He claimed that all the protection should not be confined to one particular section of the country and to the manufacturing interests. The tax prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means was just eight per cent., and for that measure of generosity the representatives of the agricultural interest were expected to go down on their marrow bones and proclaim their gratitude to that Committee. He was in favor of Western members trying their hands at making tariffs as well as making other things.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment and argued that the way to encourage the growth of flax was to promote the linen manufactories, which the adoption of this amendment would destroy. Under the system of encouraging these manufactories the price of the raw material had been doubled within some years past.

Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to increase the tax to $45 per ton.

Negatived, 49 to 56.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to make the tax $30.

Rejected, 48 to 49.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the tax to $40. Noticing a whispered remark of Mr. MORRILL that he (SCHENCK) was a fillibuster, he denied that he was, and said he was only standing up for a neglected interest of the country. He proceeded to argue in support of his amendment, and upbraided the Committee of Ways and Means for the protection extended to manufactures and the absence of protection to agricultural products.

Mr. MORRILL combatted the views put forward by Mr. SCHENCK, and declared that if Mr. SCHENCK could succeed in establishing a tariff in accordance with his views, he would destroy the linen manufacturing interest in the country and would consequently not get half the present price of flax.

Mr. LE BLOND, while opposed to a high tariff generally, was in favor of giving to the agricultural interest the same protection given to the manufacturing interests—he hoped the West would make a bold stand on this bill, assert its rights and have its sway in the establishment of a tariff.

Mr. DAWES spoke in defence of Eastern interests, and while representing the largest manufacturing interests of any of his colleagues, he should say to the members of the West, that if they did not want this Tariff Bill, the East could get along as well without it. The East was in favor of the principle of protection as applied to all interests, while the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LE BLOND,) seemed to be in favor of it only when applied to agricultural interests.

Mr. LE BLOND declared he wanted no protection to either East or West; he wanted to have the bars let down and the West permitted to find a market wherever it could; he wanted the interests of the great mass of the people, the consumers, protected.

Mr. DAWES was quite aware that the gentleman's (Mr. LE BLOND's) preference was to have industrial pursuits carried on in Europe, where labor was only one-tenth as high as it is here, and thus reduce the labor of this country to pauper rates. But he (DAWES) went no step in that direction, but was in favor of protecting all classes of industry in this country. The gentleman (Mr. LE BLOND) had mentioned the large profits of Eastern manufacturers, but had he looked at the immense incomes of the New-York importers of foreign goods, amounting in some instances to two, three and four millions a year, as between encouragement of such business and of the business of manufacturers, where the advantages were distributed among the industrial people of this country, he would leave the gentleman (Mr. LE BLOND) to follow his own views. He would follow his.

Mr. CHANLER stood up for the commercial interest of New-York, and characterized the views of Mr. DAWES as part of the Chinese and Japanese systems. Free trade was the highest development of European civilization, while protection was a system antiquated as Asia.

Mr. ALLISON, in response to a remark of Mr. DAWES, declared that he was unable to find anything in the tariff that would prove advantageous to the West. The passage of this Tariff Bill would give to the holders of woolen goods increased profits to the amount of fifty million of dollars, which sum would come out of the pockets of the people. Repeating his assertion that the passage of the bill would be of no benefit to the West, and referring to Mr. DAWES' remarks that the East did not want it, he inquired why it was that Congress was spending its valuable time over the discussion of this bill.

Mr. STEVENS expressed his regret at the sectional character which the course of argument had taken, and despaired of having a good tariff bill passed under such circumstances. Why did they talk of the interest of the East or the West, or of New-York? Their interest was the interest of America. If the East had no manufactories and no commerce, where would the West find a market for her products? As to the free trade policy of England, she never made such a splendid stroke of policy as when she issued her free trade edicts, because she had then got to a position where she could defy all competition, and when she got other countries to follow her example it was the highest measure of protection she could possibly adopt. All this talk about free trade was the merest humbug and nonsense.

Mr. LE BLOND again got the floor and replied to the argument of Mr. STEVENS. He declared that the man who favored his country was the man who favored such laws as would be most advantageous to the great masses of the country. The effect of a high protective tariff in this country was to force a condition of things which the country was not ripe for.

The question was taken on Mr. SCHENCK's motion to increase the duty on flax to $40 per ton, which was adopted on a vote of 50 to 45.

The question then recurred on the amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, as amended, and it was adopted.

The next amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means was to increase the tax on hackled flax from $30 to $40 per ton.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase it to $50.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the amendment, addressing his remarks to the argument of Mr. LE BLOND, and asking him whether he would rather have the industry which produced the coat on his back carried on in Europe or America. The duty must be put either on the manufactured article or on the raw material. If on the manufactured article, then labor here would be protected; if on the raw material, then labor here would be depressed. He would let the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LE BLOND) choose on which side he stood.

Mr. THAYER moved to rise and close debate, saying that those who did not want to see the bill talked to death would vote for his motion.

It was, nevertheless, rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend Mr. SCHENCK's amendment by making the duty on hackled flax $80 per ton.

Mr. ROSS expressed his pleasure at the light which seemed to have broken in upon his colleagues on the Republican side of the House. He was not, in the present condition of the country, a free trader, but would favor a protective tariff of from thirty to forty per cent. all round. If the manufacturers needed from eighty to one hundred per cent., why would they deny a like rate to agricultural interests? It was because they wanted to get the raw materials for their manufactures from Canada and foreign countries.

Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke in favor of his amendment, contending that it was only consistent with the amendment increasing the duty on manufactured flax to $40 per ton.

Mr. THAYER renewed his motion that the Committee rise, in order to close debate, and this time the motion prevailed, and the Committee rose.

A DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS thereupon reported from the Committee on Appropriations a deficiency bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union after the morning hour.

Mr. MORRILL moved to close debate on the pending paragraph in one minute. Pending the vote the hour of 4:30 arrived, and the house took a recess till [illegible] having disposed up to this point of only forty-five of the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 P. M.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments the Senate bill to provide for a temporary increase of the pay of officers of the army. The amendments provide for allowance of commutation of rations in the settlement of accounts of Union soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, or subsequently; for storekeepers in the army having hereafter the rank of Captain of Cavalry, except the ordnance storekeeper at Springfield Armory, who has the rank of Major of Cavalry; for allowing bounties where soldiers have lost their discharges; and for allowing the additional five years ration to officers on the retired list.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Debate on the flax paragraph being closed by order of the House, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff Bill, the first question being on Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment to increase the tax on hackled flax to $80 per ton. The vote was taken and the amendment adopted.

The amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means, as thus amended, was adopted.

The next amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means was to take Russia hemp out of the Senate paragraph, taxing it at $25 per ton, and to tax it $40 per ton.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend the amendment by taxing Russia hemp $50 per ton. Adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on Manila, Italian, and all other hemps unmanufactured from $25 to $30 per ton. Adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on flax straw from $1 to $3 per ton.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase the tax to $5.

Mr. MORRILL thought that Mr. SCHENCK should be satisfied with $3.

Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on the tow of flax or hemp from $5 to $10 per ton.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to increase the tax to $25. Rejected.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to increase it to $15. Rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to increase it to $20. Rejected.

The amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making the tax $10, was adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on jute unmanufactured, Sisal grass, &c., from $5 to $15 per ton. Adopted.

The next amendment was to strike burlaps out of the paragraphs taxing linens four cents per yard and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

Messrs. SCHENCK, GRISWOLD, HOOPER and CONKLING opposed the amendment. Rejected.

The next amendment was to add to the paragraph a proviso that burlaps valued at not over fifteen cents per square yard should be thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

Mr. HOOPER moved to add the words "and crash." Adopted.

The next amendment was to strike gunny bags out of the paragraph taxing gunny cloth, &c., three cents per pound. Rejected.

The next amendment was to tax gunny bags twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

The next amendment was to add to the paragraph taxing jute yarns thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, hemp or tow yarns single, valued at not over twenty-four cents per pound.

Messrs. GRISWOLD, CONKLING and SCHENCK opposed the amendment, Mr. MORRILL advocated it. The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment (the fifty-eighth) was to strike out of the paragraph relating to railroad iron the words "permitting the importation and use by any corporation of railroad iron, at any time within ten years, on paying the duties imposed by law, notwithstanding any act of Congress to the contrary. The proviso refers to the Pacific Railroad, which is bound to use only American iron. The amendment was adopted in a vote of 85 to 11.

The next amendment was to insert a paragraph taxing cotton ties made of hoop iron 3¼ cents per pound, which was adopted.

The next amendments were to make the tax on iron wire cloth two cents per square foot and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and when painted four cents per square foot and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, which were adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on machinery forgings, &c., from two to two and a half cents per pound, which was adopted.

The next amendment was to change the tax on chains made of wire or rods, not less than ⅜ of an inch in diameter, from 2½ to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to reduce the tax to one cent per pound. Rejected.

Mr. LE BLOND then moved to reduce it to two cents, and submitted his views anew on the question of free trade and protection.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment, showing that twenty years ago the same article bore a duty of four cents per pound under a Democratic administration, and that as chains sell for eighteen cents a pound, a tax of three cents was not more than twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. He combatted the free-trade doctrines of his colleague, (Mr. LE BLOND) and claimed that their fallacy was palpable.

Mr. LE BLOND's amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the amendment of the Committee of Ways and Means; he held that the duty agreed on by the Senate was quite large enough, ranging even over the rates in the tariff of 1861, which was considered a very high tariff.

On the same articles of iron the increase was from 86 to 208 per cent.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the amendment reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The amendment was adopted.

The next two amendments were to reduce the tax on chains less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter and not less than No. 9 wire gauge from six to five cents per pound, and on chains less than No. 9 wire gauge from eight cents to seven cents per pound. Adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the tax on anvils from two and one-half to three cents per pound.

Mr. CHANLER moved to reduce it to 1½ cents per pound, and made an argument against the protective principles advocated to-day by Mr. DAVIS. This bill, he said, was not made in the interest of labor, it was not made in the interest of consumers, and it would be hard to prove that it was made in the interest of the revenue.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, and expressed the shame he felt at the fact that notwithstanding the wealth of the country in iron ore, no anvils were made here under the present duty of 2½ cents per pound, and he doubted whether any would be made under the duty of 3 cents.

Mr. CHANLER's amendment was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee on Ways and Means adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the duty on hammers and sledges from two and one-half to five cents a pound. Adopted.

The next amendments were to make the tax on wrought-iron nuts, bolts or rivets, not exceeding four inches in length, three and one-half cents per pound. Adopted.

The next amendment was a tax on wrought-iron washers, five cents a pound. Adopted.

The next amendments were to increase the tax on wrought iron tubes and flues from three and one-half to four cents per pound; on wrought iron hinges and bed screws from three to four cents per pound; on galvanized iron, tin plates galvanized, and iron coated with zinc from three and one-half to four cents per pound; on cut nails and spikes from one and one-half to one and three-quarter cents per pound. Adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the duty on horse-shoe nails from five to six cents per pound.

Mr. LE BLOND opposed the amendment, and Mr. GARFIELD advocated it, showing that the proposed tax was really a small one, considering that those nails sold for 30 cents per pound.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that if the friends of the tariff would hold their tongues and not talk so much, there would be some chance of having the bill passed, but otherwise not. [Laughter.]

The amendment was adopted.

The next amendment was to add to the paragraph taxing screw-bolts less than four inches in length 9 cents per pound,

Mr. O'NEILL moved to insert the words "partially finished," and spoke in favor of it.

Mr. CHANLER called attention to the fact that Mr. O'NEILL was violating the rule laid down by Mr. STEVENS. [Laughter.] The amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means was adopted.

The next amendments were to increase the tax on puddled and blistered steel, &c., from three to three and a half cents per pound; on cast and shear steel, from four and a half to five cents; on steel rods not exceeding ⅜-inch in diameter and not less than ⅛-inch, from three and a half to four cents per pound, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* and on the same less than ⅛-inch in diameter, from four to four and a half cents, with 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The next amendment was to increase the duty on steel wire, not less than No. 16 wire gauge, from five to five and a half cents per pound, with twenty per cent., *ad valorem*. Adopted.

The Committee then rose, having progressed as far as amendment No. 82, leaving still 193 to be considered.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would to-morrow try and press the Tariff Bill to a final vote.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

Mr. RAYMOND asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the establishment in the immediate proximity of the United States of a powerful monarchy, under the support of a foreign nation, cannot be regarded otherwise than as being hostile to the peace and menacing the safety of this republic, and requesting the President to inform the House whether any remonstrance has been made by this Government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American Provinces into a single Confederacy, under the imperial rule of an English Prince, and whether the consent of this Government has been given in any way to the consummation of that project.

Mr. CONKLING objected.

Mr. RAYMOND moved to suspend the rules. On the vote being taken there was no quorum, and then the House, this resolution remaining [illegible] up to-morrow morning, adjourned at 10:30 o'clock.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

What is Thought of the Reconstruction Proceedings of Congress—Anxiety in Regard to a Settlement—Later Views of Negro Suffrage—The Great Exodus—Panic Among the Planters—The Condition of the Blacks Improving—Gov. Orr's Views—Scene at a Public Banquet—Gayeties in Society, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867.

The people here are watching the seething and bubbling of the great political cauldron at Washington with intense interest. The general sentiment among them is, that if the provisions of ELLIOTT's Louisiana Bill or those of the sweeping military measure proposed by STEVENS are carried into effect, the ruin of the South will be complete, and, for this generation at least, irretrievable. To avert such a calamity, they are now willing to make great concessions. The representations of Gov. ORR and ex-Gov. AIKEN, in regard to what they saw and heard in Washington, have not been without their effect. I find that all thinking men, in every walk of life, are beginning to look upon the restoration of this State to her former relations with the General Government as a matter of supreme necessity. They say that her exclusion for a twelvemonth longer will render the ruin which already menaces her material interests widespread and permanent; that it is no time now to be too fastidious about the terms of settlement; and that any conditions, however distasteful, that do not involve absolute dishonor, ought to be accepted. More than this, very many prominent citizens do not hesitate to advocate negro suffrage *per se*, as affording the best chance of preserving the former political influence of the Southern States. It is urged that the blacks, when invested with the ballot, will infallibly vote in harmony with the views of the white population, with whom they are identified by association and interest. The confidence of those holding these views has been much strengthened of late by the

GREAT EXODUS OF THE FREEDMEN,

which is now going on from every section of the State—a movement altogether unprecedented, and one which is fast draining off the laboring population, as well from the rich alluvial lands of the seaboard, as from the less fruitful highlands of the interior districts. For the first time in their lives, probably, the planters have begun fully to realize the truths that labor depends upon population, and wealth upon labor; and that lands are only valuable in proportion to the abundance and consequent cheapness of labor. It is not, perhaps, an exaggerated estimate to place the whole number of freed people—men, women and children—who, for various causes, have quitted this State since the close of the war, at 50,000 souls. In calculating the extent of this loss to the agricultural power of the State, it must be borne in mind that the freedmen who emigrate are almost invariably the most adventurous, active and intelligent of their class, and that an unusually large proportion of their number are young, stout and able-bodied men—the old and infirm being always, and the women and children in most cases, left behind. Some of the emigrants have gone to Florida, the Government providing for their transportation, and promising them, on reaching their destination, land to cultivate, and rations until they are able to establish themselves fairly in their new abode; but by far the larger number have gone West, in small bodies, having been engaged by labor agents, sent here by Western planters, and who are paid a percentage on every field-hand they may succeed in forwarding. Of course, their representations of the region to which they invite the poor freedman are more enticing than candid. Only yesterday a party of laborers in charge of one of these agents passed through this city on their way to the Trans-Mississippi, boasting, as they went, that they would receive $20 per month, besides being clothed and fed. Whatever the fate of the negroes thus led off to toil in strange fields may be—whether their bright anticipations are to be realized or not, the result of the wholesale emigration that has taken place is

A LABOR PANIC AMONG THE PLANTERS.

For the past month there has been a general scramble among the landed proprietors for such of the laborers as were willing to remain in the State; and the apprehensions of each that the coming crop might be put in jeopardy for want of a sufficiency of hands have had the effect of placing a considerable premium (the amount varying according to the planter's necessities in each case) on the services of the freedmen, as an inducement for them to contract. The natural result of all this has been to increase the planters' appreciation of their former slaves. Of course the masters who have shown consideration and kindness toward their laborers during the past year have found least difficulty in effecting contracts for the future; and it may safely be predicted that hereafter, in South Carolina, interest will combine with less selfish considerations to secure for the negroes good treatment and full justice at the hands of their employers. Thus the education and gradual elevation of the blacks in the social scale has already become a problem of much less difficulty than was generally anticipated by Southerners when the war closed.

GOV. ORR ON CHARLESTON EXCLUSIVENESS.

I have already alluded to the effect of Gov. ORR's advice as to the political course of the State since his return from Washington. But his counsels in regard to some other matters have not been equally well received. A scene occurred at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce last week, all mention of which is omitted in the reports of the local papers, but which occasioned a considerable sensation at the time. Gov. ORR, who was the most prominent among the invited guests, made a speech, the political points of which have already been given to the readers of the TIMES by telegraph. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to institute a comparison between the Cities of Richmond and Charleston, in the matter of rebuilding their burned districts, to the manifest disadvantage of the latter. He also adverted to the losses which Charleston had sustained during the last forty years, resulting from the removal of merchants, who had amassed wealth in the city, to other communities. This circumstance he attributed in very plain terms to the spirit of exclusiveness and social intolerance which has always hitherto marked the first circles of society on the seaboard of South Carolina. He told them that they could never hope to make their city great and prosperous while the merchants and self-made men, whose character and industry had accumulated money in their midst, were excluded from their social comminglings. Soon afterward, Major P. C. GAILLARD was called out, and replied somewhat bitterly to the portions of the Governor's speech which I have cited. In a testy manner, he repelled the charge that the Charlestonians had been lacking in energy, or that any blame should attach to them for the delay in the reconstruction of their city. In regard to the other point, he contended that it had always been the right of the citizen of Charleston to decide who should be admitted into social intercourse with his family; and this right, he thought, would on no account be relinquished. This sentiment was received with loud and long-continued applause, and ere the cheering had died away, Gov. ORR rose from his seat and abruptly quitted the room.

THE WINTER GAITIES IN CHARLESTON,

of which there has been a considerable revival since the 1st of January, have been conducted on principles which show that the political revolution has been attended by no corresponding social change in the community. The most fashionable entertainments have been a series of balls given by the St. Cecilia Society—an association of gentlemen which now, as in former days, assumes to regulate affairs in the beau monde of the city and State. From these gatherings Northerners and others beyond the pale of what is looked upon as "society" here were rigidly excluded by the black-balling process; and the entire programme was conducted in a fashion that would not have unbecomed the *ancien noblesse* of the aristocratic Palmetto State ten years ago.

Q.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further order of the Court.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned without day.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1089—Post vs. Seaman.	619—Shepard vs. the Am. Bank Note Co.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer	1254—Ottiwell vs. Campbell.
1168—Wilcox vs. Turley.	204—Burnside vs. Brandu, Jr.
685—Schenck vs. Bell.	653—Christie vs. Haskell.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.	1144—Hermann vs. Leavitt.
387—Freeman vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	1172—Atkins vs. Ewell.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch.	1034—Westervelt vs. The Hermetical Barrel Co.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	
889—Sherwood vs. Lane.	
1081—Hurley vs. McClelland.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Ware vs. Whitehouse.	73—Greenwood vs. Pashall.
71—Hard vs. Loeb.	74—Ward vs. Conine.

The call commences at No. 75—White vs. Morgenthau.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne, and Gross, JJ.—Calendar for Feb. 28, and March 1 and 2—Court opens at 10 o'clock. A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Robinson vs. James.	9—Pond vs. Clark et al.
2—Vinklauff vs Lee.	10—Kissam vs. Nordlinger.
3—Wilkie et al. vs. Wharton.	11—Sanders vs. Hawk.
4—Robinson vs. Hatton.	12—Hewett vs. Trapton.
5—Beardon et al. vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.	13—Williams vs. Vanderbilt.
6—Bancanella vs. Baxter, impleaded.	14—Sherwood vs. Fabri.
7—Brophy vs. Meyers.	15—Halsey vs. Gregory.
8—Fitzsimmons vs. Baxter, impleaded.	16—Mooney vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
	17—Stupp vs. Reichardt.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Judicial Powers of Majority Courts—May City Councils be Authorized by the Legislature to Erect Municipal Courts of Law—State Courts—Federal Injunctions—Equity Jurisdiction.

P. B. Ewing, Appellant, vs. City of St. Louis.—The bill in this case seeks to set aside certain judgments rendered by the Mayor of the City of St. Louis against the complainant, in a proceeding had before him, in pursuance of ordinance and statute, for the opening of a certain street in that city. The judgments were for certain amounts assessed by a jury against complainant's property, as benefits resulting from the opening of the street. The bill also prays a perpetual injunction against any proceeding by the city upon the judgments, and for an account of the true value of his real estate taken for that purpose.

The bill was demurred to below, on the ground that a Federal Court has no jurisdiction of the matter; and the demurrer was sustained. The cause, therefore, comes here, the appellant contending that the Federal Courts have jurisdiction in this case, notwithstanding the Judiciary Act of 1793, because the Mayor of St. Louis was in no sense a State Court. The Mayor had ministerial powers only, and not judicial powers, under the statute of the State. The City Council was without authority to erect a Court or authorize an officer to render a judicial judgment; nor was it competent for the Legislature to delegate such power to that body, had it undertaken to do so. Having a standing in Court, the appellant insists that he is clearly entitled to a decree setting aside the judgments, the Mayor having no authority to render them, the verdict and lien on the property should be set aside, as this scheme for taking private property for public use, in the execution of which the verdict arises, provides no compensation for the property taken, and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

The appellee urges that the proceedings instituted by the City of St. Louis for the street opening in this case were judicial proceedings, and the Mayor was, *pro hac vice*, a court, and, as the bill alleges, rendered the judgment as a court. (Longfellow vs. Quimby, 29 Maine, 196.) The case is therefore clearly within the purview of that provision of the Judiciary Act of 1793 which prohibits the granting of an injunction by a Federal Court to stay proceedings in a State Court. But if the case be not of that character, still it is one for the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction of the Court; because if the Court could take jurisdiction at all of the revision of the Mayor's proceedings, there is a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law, by *certiorari*. The review and correction of all errors, mistakes and abuses, in the exercise of subordinate public jurisdictions, and in the official acts of public officers, belongs exclusively to a Court of law, and has always been a matter of legal, and never of equitable cognizance.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., for appellant; Hon. C. D. Drake for appellee.

The Austrian Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolph William Schwartz, charged with having committed forgery in Austria, was, by adjournment, brought before the Commissioner.

An effort was made by counsel for the prisoner to obtain another adjournment, on the ground of his sickness and his inability to appear in court, and after some discussion on this point, the Commissioner decided to have him brought into court in a carriage. The prisoner looked a little pale, and was evidently very much disturbed mentally.

Julius Von Grioffy, the legal gentleman from Austria, took the stand and produced the evidence which had been taken before the Austrian authorities against the prisoner, also a number of letters from the prisoner to his brother and to his wife from various points in the course of his journey across the continent before taking the steamer for America.

The affidavits were voluminous; among them is one by J. B. Schwartz, the brother and partner of the prisoner, taken in Hungary, in which it is set forth that he was arrested in consequence of the swindling transactions of his brother (the prisoner,) in which he (witness) had no hand. The letters to his brother by the prisoner are full of affection and philosophy, and the one addressed to his wife advises her, if she fails to hear from him by a certain date, to announce herself a widow, that as she was youthful her prospect for agreeable society was flattering; he also recommends her to give the boy (his son) a useful trade, not to over-educate him for fear his desires might become so large as to get him into trouble; he says that people who have no large desires never get into trouble nor disgrace.

T. De Loosey, Austrian Consul-General, testified to receiving the telegrams instructing him to have the prisoner detained on his arrival, and to the receipt of the following document from his Government:

He was the head and partner of the produce commission business (J. B. Schwartz and Adolph Schwartz) at Groswardein, and has forged bills of exchange in the names of several landowners of the county of Bihar, as also on several merchants of good repute, for more than 20,000 florins currency, and has raised money on their names. From measures taken in the name of the Mayoralty of Groswardein as to the arrest of the fugitive, per telegram, it is known that the above-named left on the 28th of December, 1866, in the evening, in the North German Lloyd mail steamer which sailed from Bremen for America, *via* the English port of Southampton, where he arrived on the 31st of December, and, having remained there until the 2d of January, 1867, he probably left on that day for New-York. Before the fugitive left Bremen he posted two letters, one of which was addressed to his brother and business partner, J. B. Schwartz, at Vienna. Said letter, on its arrival at Vienna, was taken possession of by the R. I. Police, and from it the traveling projects of the fugitive ascertained, which description is in accord with the deposition of Benhard Kohn, who is strongly suspected of being implicated and who has been arrested at Grosswardein, and who had business relations with Adolph Schwartz. Since Schwartz, who, it is surmised, took the name of Wilhelm at his departure from Bremerhaven, may arrive on or about the 10th or 12th of this month, you are required to demand that in case of his arrival, he and his cash may be detained so long until the legally prepared requisitions for the extradition of the said criminal, in accordance with the treaty concluded on the 3d of July, 1856, can be sent to you, &c.

Mr. Laroque said that he would rest his case here.

Mr. Dittenhoeffer said he was not prepared to go on with the defence, as he did not expect that the prosecution would be through so soon. He had written to Europe to friends of the prisoner, and it was expected that several witnesses would be out here to appear in behalf of the prisoner, hence he would like to have the case adjourned two or three weeks to give them a reasonable opportunity of putting in a defence.

After some discussion on this point, the case was adjourned until next Monday.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Five Thousand Gallons of Molasses.—The Jury in this case came into Court yesterday morning, with a verdict that did not decide the issue, and they were sent back by the Court to fix upon a verdict for or against. They then again retired and brought in a verdict for the Government. The molasses was seized from the distillery of Redmond Burke, South First and Eleventh streets, Eastern District, on the ground that he was manufacturing whisky before an inspector had been appointed.

The United States vs. Two Pumps, claimed by John Guyer.—This action was brought to confiscate some distillery property of defendant, who carries on the distilling business in Clinton-avenue, for running the establishment without an inspector, and in not complying with other provisions of the Internal Revenue Law. The evidence was concluded on Tuesday, and yesterday morning the case was summed up and given to the jury, who returned a verdict for the Government.

It is anticipated that the case of Devlin, Tilton & Levan will go off for the term, it being the desire of the District Attorney to put Tappan on trial at the same time, should an indictment be found against him by the Grand Jury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 27, 1867.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '71...C 110	1,500 Chi. & N. W. 1st M 84¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71....R. 110	15,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s... 90
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67....R 135	27 Fourth National.... 104½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C 110½	20 Continental Bank.. 103½
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 110⅞	5 do.......... 103½
1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 108	44 Am. Ex. Bank....... 115
45,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 108½	100 Canton Co.......... 46
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	210 Del. & Hud. Canal. 147
New Issue.......... 106⅛	100 At. M. S. Co....... 84
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	240 Adams Ex. Co..... 56
New.......... 106⅛	15 do.......... 56¼
160,000 do.......... 106⅛	15 do.......... 55
22,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C. 101⅞	150 Wells, Fargo Ex... 55
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,	100 Manhattan Gas..... 160
Sec. Ser.. Small 105⅛	150 West. U. Tel....... 43
1,500 do.....2d Ser. 105⅛	100 do..........b10 43
1,100 do.....Small 105⅛	200 Quick. Min. Co..... 38⅞
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.. 100½	5 Pac. M. St. Co..... 132
11,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c 68½	600 do.......... 133
3,000 do.......... 66½	1,000 do.......... 132½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 66	100 do..........s30 132½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...... 90	500 do..........s30 131
11,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 93	20 N. Y. Cen.......... 103
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R.	300 do.......... 103⅛
R. Issue.......... 92½	100 do..........s15 103⅛
5,000 do.......... 92½	100 do.......... 103¼
4,000 do.......... 92½	500 Erie R.......... 56⅛
1,000 Cal. 7s.......... 118½	100 do..........b30 56⅝
7,000 Ohio 6s, '81....... 101	300 Hud. R. R.......... 137
2,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c 50	100 Mich. Cen. R...... 107½
10,000 N. Car. 6s........ 55½	400 Chic. & N. W..... 36
50,000 O. & M. Cer...... 25½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.. 65½
4000 H. R. R. 2d S. F. B. 103	50 Chic. & R. I....... 96⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.. 83	15 do.......... 96
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd	100 P., Ft. W. & C..... 95
Conv. Bs.......... 82	100 New-Jersey C..... 121
6,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st M. 100½	100 Mil. & St. P Pr..... 56½
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d M. 94	100 West. U. Tel....... 42⅞
$1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	100 do.......... 42⅞
Small.......... 110½	100 do.......... 42⅞
5,000 do.......... 111	31 do.......... 42⅞
2,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 108⅛	300 N. Y. Cen.......... 103⅛
15,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	25 C. & N. W.......... 36
New Issue.......... 106⅛	100 do.......... 36⅛
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.	100 Erie R..........s60 56
First Ser.......... 106⅛	300 do.......... 56⅛
500 do.....2d Ser. 105⅛	300 do..........b4 56⅛
3,600 do.....3d Ser. 105⅛	400 Reading R.......... 104⅛
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s...C. 101⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C..... 95⅛
100 Central Coal Co.... 46½	100 do.......... 95⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 56½	100 do.......... 95
100 Ohio & R. L.......... 96⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74....C. 102⅛	100 At. Mail St. C...... 83½
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81....C. 110⅛	100 do.......... 83
16,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	10 Pac. M S. S. Co..... 131
New issue.......... 106⅛	100 do.......... 130½
5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 108⅞	200 do.......... 130
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40..C. 101⅞	300 Erie Railroad....... 56⅛
43,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,	100 do.......... 56⅝
Second Series.. 105⅛	400 M. S. & N. I. R..... 73¼
15,000 do.....3d Ser. 105⅛	200 do.......... 73⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c 68½	100 Hudson R.......... 137¼
16,000 Tenn. 6s, N........ 65⅛	300 do.......... 137½
500 N. C. St. 6s.....N. 50	450 do.......... 137⅛
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.. 100½	75 Reading R.......... 104⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.	100 Ill. Cen. R.........s60 116⅛
Issue.......... 92½	100 do.......... 116⅛
10,000 Ohio & M. C...... 25⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 65⅞
3000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.. 94	50 Chi. & R. I.......... 96⅝
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M 103	400 do.......... 96⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce.. 114	100 do..........s3 96
100 Central Coal Co..... 47	100 do..........s60 96
200 West. U. Tel........ 43	200 Tol., W. & W....... 39½
42 do.......... 42⅞	50 P., F. W. & C........ 95¼
100 Boston W. P........ 26	100 do..........s10 95
20 Amer. Ex. Co........ 55	300 Chi. & Alt. R...s30 108½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr..... 56⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.......... 35⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Pac. Mail.......x-d 131	400 N. Y. Cen. R. R..... 102⅞
500 do.......... 131⅛	100 do..........c 102⅞
100 West. U. Tel........ 42⅞	100 do..........s3 102⅞
230 At. M. S. S. Co..... 85	100 Ill. Central R........ 116⅛
100 Chic. & N. W.......s3 36⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.......b10 72⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

30 Pacific Mail.......... 132	100 Reading R.......b60 104
100 At. Mail SS. Co...... 84⅛	300 do.......... 103⅞
100 do..........b3 84	300 Mich. S. & N. I..... 73⅛
100 do.......... 84	300 Harlem Prf.......... 90
100 West. U. Tel........ 43	200 Ill. Cen. R.......... 116⅛
500 N. Y. Central......s3 103⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts........ 80½
100 do..........s30 103	200 Chic., R. I. & P....b3 96⅛
1800 Erie R.......... 56⅛	200 do.......... 96⅛
100 Hudson R. R........ 137	100 Chic. & N. W......b3 36⅛
100 P., F. W. & C......s10 95⅛	100 Chi. & N. W Pf....b3 65⅞

OPEN BOARD—4 P. M.

100 Bos. Water P.....b30 26½	100 M. S. & N. I.......b4 73⅛
100 West. U. Tel........ 43	100 do..........s3 73
100 do..........b10 43⅛	500 do.......... 73
1100 N.Y. Cen. R........ 103	100 do..........b30 73
400 do.......... 102⅞	100 do..........b3 73
100 do..........b3 102⅞	400 Chi. R. I. & P...... 96⅛
1200 Erie Railroad....s3 56⅛	200 do.......... 96⅛
100 do..........s10 56⅛	300 do..........b3 96⅛
600 Hud. Riv. R.......... 136	300 Chic. & N. W........ 35⅞
200 Reading R.......... 103⅞	400 Chic. & N. W. Prf.. 35⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr..... 56⅛	100 P., F. W. & C......b3 94⅞

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Gold Room made a further advance of 1 ℔ cent. this forenoon, the sales running up at one time to 140¼ ℔ cent.; but there was a subsequent decline in the afternoon to 139⅜@½, as against 139¼ last night. The speculation for the rise has its chief support in the free purchases of one or two wealthy operators, who as *Bulls* were very successful last Spring and Summer, and as *Bears* less fortunate this Winter. It now transpires that they recently covered their *short* account, which ran down to 134@132@131¼ ℔ cent., at a considerable loss, which, from their previous success, they were abundantly able to bear, and have gone *long* at 137½@138@139 ℔ cent, resuming their old position in the market as heavy buyers for a rise. In this explanation we find a more reasonable solution of the strong upward course of the Gold Room since last week, than in the ever varying and generally unreliable bulletins of a political or financial tenor from Washington.

After the Boston steamer mail of last night, there has been nothing done in Exchange to indicate a market for the succeeding mail on Saturday next. There is a good demand to-day for the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, for foreign transmission, and the probability is there will be no want of short-sight Bills on London or the Continent. The Cable telegrams show that our Public Funds do not decline in London in proportion to the rise in gold here.

The other Gold-bearing and Currency Funds of the United States were steady to-day, and another large business was done by the prominent dealers on Wall-street. The Treasury Office remits $7,000,000 of 7.30 ℔ cents to the Department at Washington out of its recent purchases and conversions in New-York. The general balances in the New-York Office are reduced sixteen millions since Monday morning. The Customs Duties to-day were over $550,000 in Gold.

Money is 5 ℔ cent. on Government Collateral, to the great dealers, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on other demand loans to the Brokers. The market is gradually tending to ease on these moderate terms.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was steady through the regular Morning and Afternoon Boards, and so were the Steamship Shares; Pacific Mail 1@2 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday on most of the sales. On part of the dealings, especially at the Second regular Board, the Railways manifested considerable firmness, but this feeling was partially lost at a later hour, and at at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅞	Northwest	35⅞	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111	111⅝	N. West Pref	65⅜	65⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅛	103	Fort Wayne	95½	94⅞
Erie	56⅛	56	Pacific Mail	130	128
Hudson	137⅛	138	Quicksilver	39	38⅞
Reading	104	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph	42⅛	42⅞
Mich. Southern	72⅞	72⅞	Mariposa Pref	22⅞	22⅞
Illinois Central	115⅛	116⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	25
Pittsburgh	80	79⅞	American Gold	139⅞	139⅛
Tennessee 6s	67	66⅛	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867..........135½	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss....106⅝
6 ℔ cent. 1868..........133	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871......110
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868..132	5 ℔ cent. coupon, 1871..110
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881....110½	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874......102
500 & 1,000, 1881..........110½	5 ℔ cent., cou., 1874.....102
5-20 registered, 1862....107⅝	End. coupon, 1874......102
5-20 500 & 1,000..........111½	10-40 registered.......... 97⅝
5-20 registered, 1864....107½	10-40 coupon, small....103
5-20 500 & 1,000..........108	10-40 500 & 1,000..........101⅝
5-20 registered, 1865....108	7 3.10 1st series..........106
5-20 500 & 1,000..........108⅞	7 3.10 2d series..........105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, n. iss....106⅝	7 3.10 3d series..........105⅝

And the following bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........117	Hanover..........109
America..........134½	Irving..........102
Phenix..........105½	Metropolitan..........123½
Tradesmen's..........142	People's..........125
National..........112	Shoe and Leather...110⅞
Merchants' Exch'ge..107	Corn Exchange......117½
Seventh Ward..........110	Continental..........103
State of New-York...107	Commonwealth......107½
Commerce..........113½	Impt'rs. & Traders..112
Ocean..........102⅝	Central National.....110
American Exchange..115	Fourth National.....104½
Bank of the Republic.112	Ninth National......110
Bank of N. America..106	Oriental Bank........130

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883...... 93½	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv...... 81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887...... 91	Del. L. & W. 1st M......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est... 91	Del. L. & W. 2d M......101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.... 91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M....... 89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76........104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex... 89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. cou. '76.. 105	Tol. & Wab. Inc. Bds. 71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'72... [illegible]	Gt. Western 2d M. '93. [illegible]
Erie 1st, 2d mort. 1879... [illegible]	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. [illegible]
Erie 1st, 3d mort. 1883. [illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext....... 97
Erie 1st, 4th mort. 1880.. [illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d M....... [illegible]
Erie 1st, 5th mort. 1888. [illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....... 100½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77 [illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund. 100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.101	N. J. Central 1st M..... 101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85.[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M..... 101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 101
Harlem 3d mort., '68..... 98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.. 94
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72. 106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 84
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82.112	Cleve. & P. 2d M........ 90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.... 92½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con...... 89
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.... 74½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c. 98½	Chic. & Alton. S. F...... 99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875.....109	Chi. & Al. 1st M......... 90
Alton & T. H. 1st M...... 93	Chi. & Alton Income.... 90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd 83	Peninsula R. R. bonds.. 80½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. 75½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..... 86
Chi. & N. W. S. F........ 94	Joliet & Chic. 1st M...... 100
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...... 80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...... 84½	

The Cleveland and Toledo Company after 1st May next will run their own direct track into the City of Cleveland, and will thus terminate the old arrangement, costing them $66,000 a year and repair of track, with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, whose road has been used about twenty-five miles from Grafton into Cleveland. The net saving ℔ annum to the Toledo Company, (after allowing for interest on the cost of the new track,) will not be short of $40,000 or $50,000, to say nothing of the additional facilities to the general traffic of the Road by its new and wholly independent position at Cleveland. The dividends on the Stock, which have amounted to 49 ℔ cent. since and including the year 1864—averaging over 16 ℔ cent. a year—are, of course, not likely to suffer from this improvement.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in February:

1867..................	$43,217
1866..................	52,419

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in February:

1867..................	$70,642
1866..................	57,200

The annual report of the Commissioner of Savings Banks for the State of Massachusetts makes the following exhibit:

Year.	No. of Banks.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Am't to each Depositor.
1836	28	29,786	$4,374,578 00	$146 19
1846	38	62,893	10,680,993 00	169 82
1856	81	165,484	30,373,447 00	184 15
1866	102	316,863	67,732,264 31	213 76

Of the present large sum of Deposits, it is stated that the sum of $25,113,702 is in the Public Funds; $10,588,889 in Bank Stocks, and $16,145,890 on Bond and Mortgage. The remainder in loans to cities and counties, loans on personal security and on the pledge of the Public Funds, cash on hand and in Bank, &c. The growth of the Savings system in thirty years is most remarkable.

MR. CARRINGTON H. RAYMOND, of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co., No. 68 Broadway, was on Tuesday elected a member of the New-York Gold Exchange.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1867.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 9th inst. that a hand stamp like the specimen inclosed would be sufficient for cancellation, if it contains the name of the person who takes, or the one that issues the receipt, and the person whose name it is attaches the stamp and makes the cancellation. Either party may stamp the receipt, but the same person who stamps it must cancel the stamp with his own name or initials and date. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1867.

SIR—I reply to yours of the 11th inst.: That, in the opinion of this office, a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, whose sole object is the relief of the widows or mothers of deceased or disabled soldiers, is one legally entitled to exemption from tax under the first proviso to sec. 111 of the act of June 30, 1864. If the managers of any Charitable, Benevolent, or Religious Association will make the application for exemption to you, presenting proof that the proceeds will be applied to the relief of said widows or mothers as required by law, the required permit will be granted.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Esq., Collector Sixth District, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, Pacific Railroad issue, for sale by FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 4,591 bbls. Flour, 1,760 bags Corn Meal, 1,012 bushels Wheat, 2,816 bushels Corn, 3,390 bushels Oats, 6,200 bushels Malt, 2,178 bbls. Pork, 2,619 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,499 pkgs. Lard, 510 pkgs. Beef, and 1,432 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 329 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day at former quotations, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 60,000 tons were disposed of at moderately reduced prices, as follows: 6,000 tons Steamboat at $4 50@$4 87½; 13,000 tons Lump, $4 15@$4 35; 12,000 tons Grate, $5@$5 25; 8,000 tons Egg, $4 70@$4 80; 14,000 tons stove, $5 05@$5 20; 7,000 tons Chestnut $4 05@$4 10 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COTTON—Has been unusually active since noon, to-day, at rather firmer prices, the demand having been stimulated in part by the rise in gold. Middlings, 31c.@32½c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 9,300 bales, against receipts of 2,482 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,493
Receipts last week	22,401
Receipts preceding week	25,343
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	171,098
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	397,833
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	81,903
Exports since Sept. 1	201,798
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	225,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,283,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	651,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	620,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and somewhat firmer in price, though closing irregularly. Sales since our last have been 8,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10; common to good Extra State at $10 05@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 90@$11 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 70@$11 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@10 00
Extra State	10 05	@11 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 70	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 70	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 370 bbls., at $10 30@$12 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 15@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet at $11 85@$14 50 for extra, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $7@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ℔ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 sacks, part at $13 75@$14 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request since our last, and desirable lots of Spring have advanced. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at from $2 11@$2 39; Amber State at $3@$3 05; and White California at $3 10 per bushel. Corn has been in more demand, partly on speculative account, and has advanced 1½c.@2½c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 87,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09, chiefly at $1 08@$1 08½, for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 10½@$1 11, closing at $1 10½, for mixed Western afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in active demand and much firmer. We quote: Chicago and Milwaukee at 58c.@63c., and choice Ohio at 65c.@66c., and State at 68c.@70c., in store, ℔ bushel; sales 71,000 bushels. Barley has been in limited demand at drooping rates. Sales since our last 18,400 bushels, on private terms, for Canada West, free; 95c. for choice do., in bond, and $1 05 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Rye is in less request, at declining prices; sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 11@$1 13½ for Western, $1 27@$1 28 for State ℔ bushel. 8,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, sold at $1 29.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 75 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and steady including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and firm at $1 86 for Common, and $2 20 for lump ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been generally quiet at our quotations: Ingot Copper at 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $45@$46; Scotch Pig, $42@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$100 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 70@$7 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 22c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@23½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@65c.; Cuba at 43c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 71c.@73c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 37@$11 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 18; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, from 17c.@18c. for Crude; 28c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, at rather better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$21 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 95, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 87@$20 25 cash and regular way for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime; $19 25@$20 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $20 87@$21 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales 420 pkgs. Bacon is in more active demand and firm; sales, 1,470 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear; 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb. Lard has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry; sales since our last 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12½c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are in more demand, at 9½c.@10c., chiefly at 9½c.@10c., for Western, and 10½c.@11c. for common to choice City ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 725 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand at from $33@$36 for India Mess, and $29@$33 for Prime Mess ℔ tierce; sales 450 tcs. Beef Hams are in request at $32@$36 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 235 bbls., part to arrive. Butter continues inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules dull at 10c.@21c., ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb	30	@33
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	10	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	15	@16

SEEDS—Have been moderately inquired for at our quotations, including Clover at 12½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 75@$2 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 55@$2 60, in gold, and Timothy at $3 50@$3 80 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in rather more request, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10½c.; Laundry, 11c., and Family, 11½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in since our last, including Ginger at 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica Pimento, free, at 18½c.@19c.; Pepper at 21½c.@21½c.; Cloves at 27½c.@28c.; Cassia at 42c.@42½c.; Mace at 85c.@90c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 85c.@90c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c.; 520 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 152,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 53,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,000 bales Cotton at 11-32d.@½d. by sailing vessel, and ½d.@11-16d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; also, by steamer, 400 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 500 tcs. Lard and 1,250 boxes Bacon at 35s.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. For Londonderry, a brig with 16,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Glasgow, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Corn and Peas at 5½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ℔ lb.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 27.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

(By order of the Supreme Court.)

4 lots and gores n. s. 75th-st., 150 feet E. 11th-av., 25x131.6, each	$1,750
4 lots and gores adjoining, 25x139.10, each	1,710
1 lot s. e. cor. 75th-st. and 11th-av., 25.6x100	2,325
1 lot adjoining, on 11th-av., 25.6x100	1,900
3 lots adjoining, 25.6x100, each	1,875
1 lot adjoining, 20x100	1,475
3 lots and gores s. s. 75th-st., 100 feet E. 11th-av., 25x152.4, each	1,350
2 lots and gores adjoining, 25x151.1, each	1,425
2 lots and gores adjoining, 25x152.8, each	1,500
1 lot and gore adjoining, 25x154.3	1,530
2 lots and gores adjoining, 25x155.1, each	1,625
4 lots s. s. 83d-st., 300 feet W. 11th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,450
4 lots s. s. 82d-st., 200 feet W. 11th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,420
4 lots s. s. 82d-st., 500 feet W. 11th-st., 25x102.2, each	830
4 lots adjoining, 25x102.2, each	800
4 lots s. s. 80th-st., 300 feet W. 11th-av., 25x102.2, each	1,425

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 454 Water-st., 25x50	$6,450
Buildings and lots n. w. corner Broadway and Battery-place (formerly Washington's headquarters)	90,000
Four-story brick building and lot, 73 Cortlandt-st.	21,750
Two lots adj. above, with two gores in rear, each	1,425
Two lots adj. above, with two gores in rear, each	1,500
One lot adj. above, with one gore, in rear	1,530
Two lots adj. above, with two gores, in rear, each	1,625
Four lots n. s. 75th-st., 150 feet east of 11th-av., with three gores in rear, each	1,750
Two lots adj. above, with two gores in rear, each	1,710

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

West Broadway—House and lot, No. 39, 16.8x50.. West Broadway—House and lot, No. 41, 16.8x50..	$28,250
5th-av.—1 lot e. s., 75 feet n. 110th-st, 25x100	4,900
5th-av.—1 lot n. e. corner 111th-st., 25.2x100	5,050
110th-st.—1 lot s. s., 100 feet e. 5th-av., 25x100	2,000

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

No. 116 Greenwich-st., house and lot, 22x53.4	20,700
No. 401 West-st., house and lot, 22.3x93.9	11,550
No. 437 Centre-st., house and lot, 25x64	9,900
No. 8 Rutgers-st., house and lot, 27x90	9,500
No. 155 East Broadway, house and lot, 13.6x48	5,050
No. 157 East Broadway, house and lot, 18.6x48	6,525
No. 7 6th-st., house and lot, 25x97	11,500
No. 58 East 16th-st., house and lot, 25x193.3	23,250
No. 99 East 19th-st., house and lot, 20x75	10,350

BY JAMES COLE.

Brooklyn Property.

A new two-story, attic and cellar frame house in Middle-st., between 5th and 6th avs, 40x36, eleven rooms, extension on rear, piazza in front, fitted throughout in first-class style, and 3 lots, each 75x170	$7,900
House and lot No. 298 Clinton-st., 50 feet north of Sackett-st.; house three-story and basement, with sub-cellar; contains fifteen rooms, extension on rear; French windows, furnace, and all modern improvements; lot 25x90	14,100
1 lot on north side of Douglas-st, 125 feet from Bond, 25x100	810
2 lots on west side of Henry-st., 140 feet from Harrison, with small frame house on the plot; lots 20x88, at $2,000 per lot	4 000
1 lot adjoining the above	1,800
House and lot, No. 228 Washington-st.; house four-story, English basement and cellar, marble front, 19 rooms, sewer connection, bath rooms, and all improvements; rented until May 1, 1868, at $1,250 per annum	12,300
Double frame house Nos. 230 and 232 Washington-st.; house four stories, containing 36 rooms, with water, gas, &c.; lot 45.11½x70.7; house 45.11½x42.6	13,100
House and lot No. 85 Schermerhorn-st.; house brick, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, iron window-lintels, bath-rooms, sewer connection, and all modern improvements: lot 20x99.6; house 20x40	10,500
Brick house and four lots on 1st and 2d sts., 200 feet from 6th-av.; house 34.6x35; lots each 25x100 feet; house is two-story and attic, with basement, French windows, gas, water, 16 rooms, grounds with fruit and shade trees. Property subject to a mortgage of $6,500; sold at	11,000
4 lots adjoining above and facing on 1st and 2d sts., each 22.6x100 feet, at $1,750 per lot	7,000
1 lot corner Degraw-st. and 6th-av., 25x100	2,000
4 lots on 6th-av., adjoining the above, at $1,790 per lot	7,160
4 lots on Carroll and President sts., 192 feet from 6th-av., 25x100 each, at $1,500 per lot	6,000
House and 10 lots on Macomb and 1st sts., near Prospect Park, 100 feet from 7th-av.; house 44.6x30.6; two stories, high attic, cellar, laundry, wine vault; 12 rooms; gas, bath-room, water-closet, library, dining-room, &c.; full appointed; lots 22.7x100	21,000
4 lots on 7th-av., corner 1st-st., adjoining the above property, 25x100, at $2,025 per lot	8,100
4 lots adjoining the above, making up the rest of the block to Macomb-st., at $1,925 per lot	7,700
2 lots on President-st., 117 feet from 6th-av., each 25x95.7, at $1,200 per lot	2,400
4 lots on Union-st., corner 6th-av., each 23x90, at $1,800 per lot	7,200
4 lots on Union-st., corner 6th-av., 23x90 each, at $1,850 per lot	7,400
4 lots on 6th-av., corner President-st., each 25x92.6 at $1,600 per lot	6,400
4 lots on Union-st., north side, 207 feet from 7th-av., 25x90, at $1,750 per lot	3,500

CITY BUDGET FOR 1867.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 27, 1867.

The following report of the Committee on Finance, on the financial estimates for the year 1867, was received, made the special order for Monday, and directed to be published in all the Corporation papers.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication from the Comptroller, containing the financial estimates, or budget for the year 1867, and submitting the different items of appropriation contained therein for the action of the Common Council, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee are aware of the great interest felt by our citizens, generally, in the question of the City finances. The enormous amount that is now required annually to conduct the Government of this City, its constant annual increase for the past few years, the probable continued increased amount that will annually be required in each succeeding year hereafter, and the consequent increased and increasing amount of tax annually levied upon their real and personal estate, is now more than ever attracting their attention, and is eliciting loud and general complaint.

Your Committee believe it is a duty they owe as well to the City Government as to the people, to attempt to explain the causes that have led to such results. They are mainly two: and, first, that the unparalleled growth of our City in extent, population, wealth, business enterprise, and every other characteristic of a great City inevitably causes increased expenditures in keeping with its rapid progress and advancement; and, secondly, that of the entire amount required to be raised for the annual support of the Government of the metropolis, more than three-fourths is disbursed by persons appointed by the State, who are in no way responsible to our people (if to any other power) for the amount they expend, or the manner of its expenditure. The increase arising from the first cause is certainly legitimate and proper, and is generally immediately and directly disbursed by the local Government, while over the second it has not the slightest control or jurisdiction. Taxation without representation is now the rule in the City of New-York, the exception being the comparatively small amount that is subject to the control of the City authorities.

To prove this assertion, your Committee submit the following statement, based upon the Comptroller's estimates for 1867, showing the amount of money required to be raised for the present year, on *City account*, by positive State laws, no alternative being allowed the local authorities but a compliance with the mandates of the State Legislature.

EXPENDITURES BY STATE COMMISSIONS OR BOARDS.

Department of Charities and Correction	$985,267 51	
Department of Metropolitan Police	73,000 00	
Board of Education	2,522,000 00	
Street-cleaning Commission	504,251 88	
Commission for Repaving Broadway	390,817 00	
Metropolitan Board of Health	40,500 00	
Metropolitan Fire Department	700,000 00	
Central Park, Maintenance and Government	215,000 00	
Central Park (payment of interest)	605,331 24	
Total by Commissions on City account		$6,016,157 61
To this amount, imposed by the State upon the people of this *City*, on CITY ACCOUNT, and expended by Commissions of its own creation, the following additional sums, imposed and expended in a similar manner on COUNTY and OTHER ACCOUNTS, is added, in order to exhibit the entire sum taxed by the State upon the City and County and expended through the agency of Commissions:		
Metropolitan Police	$2,001,054 99	
Metropolitan Board of Health	74,876 47	
College of New-York	114,000 00	
Asylums, &c., (by State laws)	176,466 00	
		2,366,397 46
Total by State *Commissions, &c., for City and County*		$8,982,555 07
General expenses of Board of Supervisors		1,189,095 00
Interest on County Debt		761,408 24
By State Commissioners and County Legislature		$10,933,058 31
Add City portion of State tax		3,375,237 97
Total for 1867, disbursed by State, and taxed upon the people of this City		$14,308,296 28

The disbursements of the City, over which the local authorities exercise control, are as follows:

EXPENDITURES BY CITY GOVERNMENT.

Legislative Department	$385,016 86
Mayoralty	47,500 00
Finance Department	452,000 00
Street Department	1,886,675 00
Croton Aqueduct Department	726,892 00
Law Department	70,300 00
*Board of Assessors	7,200 00
*Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment	3,000 00
City Courts	197,080 56
Total expenditures under control of Common Council	$3,769,664 22
Interest on City Debt (less on Central Park)	623,560 00
Redemption of City Debt in 1867	692,420 69
Total	$5,085,644 91
Less receipts of the Corporation	1,800,000 00
Total for expenses of the City, including payment of interest on City debt and redemption of the portion of the debt falling due in 1867, payable by taxation in 1867	$3,285,644 91
Total expenses of City Government, exclusive of payment of interest on City debt, and redemption of principal payable in 1867	$3,769,664 22
Deduct income of Corporation	1,800,000 00
Total expenses of the City Government for 1867, taxed upon the people	$1,969,664 22

*In reality State Commissioners, but composed of City officers.

In estimating the amount expended by State agencies in this City, it is not, in the opinion of your Committee, at all out of place to include the whole *County* expenditure under that head, as the present County legislative body is nothing more nor less than a State Commission, composed of members, half of whom are elected by the people, the other half being appointed by the Mayor, after the useless formality of receiving the vote of a minority of the electors of the County, no matter how small the minority may be—the minority members being invested with the same rights, powers and prerogatives possessed by the legally elected members of the Board. Such a singular anomaly under a republican form of government—a *legislative* body half elected and half appointed—we will venture to assert was never dreamt of by the founders of our system of government, and was only created originally by the Legislature of 1857, as a subterfuge, in order to avoid coming directly in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, which prevented direct interference by the Legislature in the selection of local offices, whether for City, County, Town or Village.

By including, therefore, the County expenditure for the year 1867, as above, the amount to be expended in the City and County by State agencies during the year 1867 will be $10,933,058 31; or, if we deduct the amount directly under the control of the County Government, and include only the amount expended by boards or commissions appointed by the Governor and Senate, then the amount will be $8,982,555 07; to which add the amount of State tax, viz.: $3,375,239 97, and it will be seen that the whole amount of tax levied on the people of this City, and disbursed by and for the State, independent of either the *City* or *County* Governments, is $12,357,797 04!

To recapitulate, and in order more clearly to put the case so that it may be more readily be understood by the people of this City, the following aggregates are presented:

Whole amount of money required for City Government for 1867	$3,769,664 22
Whole amount of money required for State Commissions for 1867	8,982,555 07
Whole amount of money required for State tax for 1867	3,375,237 97
Whole amount of money required for County Government, (including interest)	1,950,503 24
Whole amount of money required for redemption of City debt	692,420 69
Whole amount of money required for interest on City debt	623,560 00
Total for State, City, County and Commissions	$19,393,941 19
Deduct income of Corporation	1,800,000 00
Total required to be raised by taxation	$17,593,941 19

The entire sum required for the support and maintenance of the City Government for the present year (exclusive of interest on and redemption of the City debt for the year 1867,) is as above $3,769,664 22

Less income of the City as above 1,800,000 00

Total taxation required for support of City Government for 1867, exclusive of debts and interest, for which the present Common Council cannot be held responsible $1,969,664 22

Or, in other words, of $17,593,941 19 to be raised by tax for the present year, the City Government is responsible directly only for the expenditure of $1,969,664 22; or, if we include the amount required for the payment of interest on the City debt, and the redemption of the amount of principal falling due this year, the entire amount that will be required is $3,285,644 91.

The moneys expended by the County Government are necessarily included in the foregoing comparison. It is unavoidable, in order to arrive at an easy comprehension of the case, and to show the manner of the expenditure of all the moneys of the people of this City realized by taxation. But *one* valuation of their real and personal property is made for State, City and County purposes, upon which to base the rate of taxation, and but *one* rate is fixed for the imposition of the tax for the support and maintenance of the *City* and *County* Governments, and the payment of our portion of the *State* tax—a fact that leads to the misapprehension, so general among our citizens, that the *City* Government is responsible for the whole amount of money taxed upon our people. The injustice thus done the *City* Government must be admitted by every candid person acquainted with these facts, as it is above clearly shown that for the sum of $3,769,664 22, of which only $1,969,664 22 is raised by taxation, the government of the City, so far as it is administered by the direct representatives of the people in the Common Council, through the Legislative, Street, Croton Aqueduct, Finance and Law Departments, and the City Courts or Judiciary, will be supported for the present year, while the amount that will be required for State purposes, and the support of that part of the Government intrusted to Commissions appointed by the State, including the amount expended by the Board of Supervisors, is $14,308,296 28. As no estimate is submitted by the Comptroller for New County Court-house and Harlem Bridge, in all probability the Legislature will add the amount asked for by these Commissions, which will increase the last-mentioned amount to $15,000,000.

To simplify the case still more, and to give it so that the most limited understanding cannot fail to comprehend it at a glance, it is only necessary to state that the above figures show that for EVERY DOLLAR raised by tax and disbursed by the City Government, and for which it is directly responsible to the people, more than SEVEN DOLLARS is expended by State agencies, subject to no control whatever, and for the expenditure of which the State disbursing officers are relieved from all responsibility.

Can figures give the case more plainly? Your Committee think not. Nor are they disposed to cavil and find fault with the expenditure, seemingly so enormous, by these Commissions and other State agencies devised for the government of this City. They may be, and doubtless are, necessary for the proper and efficient discharge of the duties intrusted to them, as at present performed. It is intended simply to defend the Common Council against the charges of its enemies, that it is responsible for *all* the money raised by tax in this City for governmental purposes, and further, to show that this Commission-mode of governing a body corporate, possessing in itself, as does the Corporation of the City of New-York, certain inalienable rights of government, is radically wrong, as is any other system that deprives our people of all control over the acts of officials who annually disburse the millions they are *forced* to pay, and over which such officials have unlimited, irresponsible and absolute control. Your Committee further intend by the above statement, to show that the immense amount of our annual taxation can in no way be chargeable to the Common Council, as they are responsible only for the amount expended, subject to their direct control, as the several acts creating the different State Commissions arbitrarily *compels* the Comptroller to insert in each annual tax levy or budget the sums *asked for* by such Commissions, the Common Council having no option but to appropriate the sums demanded.

Your Committee are aware that in past years ineffectual attempts have been made to exhibit to the people the total inability of their local government to lessen the amount of the annual expenditures, in consequence of the disabilities under which it labored, imposed by the State Legislature. At first the task was an extremely difficult one, as there seemed to be a combination in the public press, and between the public men who controlled the interests of the political party in this City in sympathy with the party dominant in the State for the past ten years, to traduce and vilify the representatives of the people in the City Government. Being in a small minority of our own people, they well knew that it was not to be expected that their fellow-citizens of this City would confer on them either political power or political honors, and it being necessary to devise some pretext that would seemingly justify the State Legislature in intermeddling with the local concerns of this corporation, and at the same time afford an opportunity to confer office and emolument on their political friends, the most infamous slanders were circulated by a partisan public press, enunciated at public meetings of partisans, and even promulgated from a prostituted partisan pulpit against the local government. These people even went so far as to say, in so many words, at least, that a Democratic or Republican form of government, in which the people had the selection of their own servants or public officials, was proved a failure, and have openly and brazenly declared it to be their unqualified belief *that the people of this City were incapable of self-government*. Acting upon this belief was so congenial to the feelings and instincts of the [illegible] among us, and, while it afforded them the opportunity to belie and belittle the great majority of their fellow citizens, (if they will permit the familiarity,) at the same time afforded a capital opportunity, which was eagerly taken advantage of, to secure the lion's share of the patronage of the City Government, the successive laws that have one after another tended to our disfranchisement were passed. The result is now so glaringly before our people, and is so astounding, that those heretofore most indifferent on the subject of taxation by the State are now becoming demonstrative in their opposition to the system that has increased the annual tax levied in this City from about $[illegible], in the year [illegible], to about $[illegible] in 1867. They are beginning to give shape and direction to their opposition, and the most tangible evidence of this fact is to be found in the majority of 47,000 votes cast against the representatives of the party in power in this State at the last State election.

The advocates among ourselves of the right of the State to control and direct the affairs of this municipality, are directly responsible for this discreditable condition of the financial affairs of our City, and not the State Legislature, who simply act on their suggestions or recommendations. No other result could possibly be expected under the circumstances; the removal of all accountability from the State officers, intrusted with the disbursement of millions of the public moneys of the people of this City, was morally certain to lead to extravagance, if not corruption; the rapidity with which the inevitable, in this regard, is being realized, will all the more certainly and speedily provide the corrective—the restoration to the citizens of this metropolis of the right to select their own public servants, and to regulate their own local disbursements in their own way.

Your Committee, too, are fully aware that the people of the State have heretofore been held accountable solely for the evils we lament, but to a certain extent only with justice, as it must be borne in mind that, unfortunately, the better class of the people of the State, or at least the more enlightened, are seldom, if ever, represented in our State Legislature; a fact that in discussing this question heretofore seems to have been entirely lost sight of. Many of our law-makers at our State capital have never been in this City, and are no more acquainted with its wants and requirements as a city, or the wants, requirements, manners, customs, and peculiarities of its inhabitants, than they are with the city and people of Pekin; others who come among us, associate only with the lowest and vilest of our population, and becoming imbued with their habits and manners, and having suffered by such associations, both morally and physically, they accept as true the libels of our *organs of public opinion*, retire to their respective rural neighborhoods, fully impressed with the belief that every inhabitant of our City is either a knave or a "nymph," and that it is *his* particular duty, if occasion offers in the Legislature, to appoint guardians for our City and its interests; they regard their associates when in this City as fair specimens of the whole people, and they find, and know generally, by bitter experience, that *such* people should not be intrusted with the right of self-government, as *they* are certainly unfit to exercise it; others, again, and perhaps the most numerous among our State law-givers, while they have more knowledge of our City and its people and are generally better informed on all subjects than either of the two first-mentioned classes, take no more interest in the welfare, prosperity, and good government of this City, than if it were of no more importance (and it certainly is not to them) than one of the villages in either of their districts, and care only for what can be *made out of it* (politically, of course,) during the short time they are members of the State Legislature. Is it to be wondered at that the Esaus in our midst, who are at any and all times ready to sell their birth-right for their pottage, take the advantage afforded them by the ignorance of one class, the viciousness of another, and the total indifference of the third; and while they play upon the peculiarities of each class, hold up as additional inducements the benefits they expect to derive as partisans by usurping the government and patronage of this City, thus enrich themselves at the expense of our citizens and the sacrifice of their vested rights—nay, even of their liberty itself? While it may excite indignation, it is too true to human nature to excite surprise, and may safely be accepted as the impelling causes that have produced such deplorable results to our tax-payers. The Legislature, with a few honorable exceptions, heretofore composed of the three distinct classes above enumerated, has simply been made the instrument of our oppression, ignorantly or unadvisedly it may be; but your Committee hold that from the very nature of its organization, it is peculiarly liable to be influenced in its action in regard to this City, by the misrepresentation of men in our midst who, in a hopeless minority politically, are yet in accord with the dominant party in this State; the result is the lamentable yet inevitable oppression, exaction and tyranny that minorities, in all ages and in all places where they have had the power, have inflicted upon majorities.

Your Committee have been led to attempt the foregoing explanation principally out of deference to and with a view of assisting a public opinion that is rapidly changing in favor of our right to self-government. When the usurpations complained of were first attempted, some years ago, our people were nearly equally divided upon the question of the right of the Legislature to disfranchise us; but as each successive year added to our disabilities, while it increased the amount of our taxes, the result of the last election for State officers, as before stated, clearly demonstrated the fact that a majority of 47,000 of the voters in our City reprehended those acts of the State Government. A few years more, and, with the exception of the stipendiaries of the State who may be feeding from the City Treasury, our people will be *unanimous* in condemning this particular species of special legislation; and if the ratio of increase in numbers, wealth and influence for the next ten years keep pace with the ratio for the past ten, then it will be the proud privilege of the people of the City of New-York and the people of the territory immediately contiguous thereto, (who, if they are not New-Yorkers, at least sympathize with them in their efforts to preserve their liberties,) to dictate terms to the State, and our people will be in a position then to demand, and exact from the fears of the State that respect for their vested rights, privileges, franchises and immunities that all appeals to its sense of justice have failed to obtain. When that time arrives, the small minority of our own people who now aid and abet, or rather who are primarily the cause of the evils of special legislation, in their interest, now so patiently borne by the great majority of our citizens, may have cause to regret their officious selfish interference with the vested rights of a City of which they are such favored yet undeserving inhabitants.

And in this connection your Committee believe it would not be inappropriate to give their reflections concerning the course of action pursued by the above-mentioned class of our population in their efforts to reform the City Government through the agency of the State Legislature. We are willing to credit the great majority of them with the purest motives, and believe they earnestly desire to effect the needed reformation. But, unfortunately, they are, for the most part, impracticables, and without their knowledge, permit the good intentions to be made the stepping-stones for the advancement or elevation of the *small minority* of *their* number, who practicably give direction to the efforts of the whole. A tithe of the expense, time and labor they now and for years past have annually expended in seeking to improve our local government by the State Legislature, if directed into the only effective as well as legitimate channel would have accomplished more in the way of reform in one year, than such misdirected efforts will accomplish, if prosecuted until the end of time. In fact, no reformation can be effected by taking out of the hands of the people of this City (including their own, for they are a very important part of the people disfranchised) all control over the acts of public officials, or intrusting to the irresponsible keeping of a few, the vested, sacred and inalienable rights of the many. Such short-sighted and impolitic legislation is certain only to aggravate the evils intended to be remedied, and if persisted in, will inevitably end in revolution. It is in positive and direct violation of the fundamental principles of republican government, and is consequently violently in conflict with the teachings, sentiments and instincts of our people.

Instead of assisting to deprive our citizens (including themselves) of rights that have always been regarded as inviolable, and of permitting or encouraging the usurpation of the dearest and most valuable of our property and privileges, would it not be more in keeping with their true interest, and conduce more to their dignity as citizens of this great, FREE CITY, not only to see that all our ancient and time-honored immunities, franchises and privileges were preserved intact, but to endeavor to add to their number? Would it not be far more productive of good, and would it not be far more likely to insure a good, faithful, intelligent administration of the Government of our City, if these people participated actively in the selection of those who are to administer the City Government than it would by seeking to deprive our citizens entirely, as they are now doing, of a voice in the direction of their own affairs, or in the selection of their own officials? Admitting that the officers generally elected to the City Government are not up to the standard that is requisite faithfully and intelligently to legislate for the welfare of the people, who is to blame, and in whose hands lie the corrective? Unquestionably the people, including this very class, who, in order to deprive the local Government of the opportunity for malfeasance in office, deliberately undertake to deprive the people of the rights to mete out justice to the delinquent officials, by depriving them of the right of power to select better persons to supersede them. In other words, in order to prevent alleged malpractice on the part of those selected to govern the City, they are endeavoring to destroy the right of self-government, and, as experience has proven, instead of directing their attention to the selection of a better class of men to our City legislature, none of whose terms of office exceed two years—a large majority of them being only for one—and who can easily be superseded if found derelict, they are endeavoring to punish the City officials by transferring to a power, if not inimical, at least indifferent to the welfare of this City, the proud privileges, valuable franchises, and large immunities heretofore possessed by themselves in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens. They not only have abandoned their own rights, as citizens, but have been and are still seeking to transfer their own liberties to the keeping of the State Government, composed heretofore, at least, of men who, for intelligence, honesty, capability, and every other of the requisites that are needed to make a wise, good and efficient legislative body, will suffer by comparison with those chosen by our citizens to their local legislature—the Common Council. To use a homely but expressive phrase, "they are spiting their faces by biting off their own noses;" and admitting their estimate of the City Government to be the true one, they are at best but exchanging "King Log for King Stork;" an exchange of monarchs that like the foolish frogs in the fable, will prove destructive not only to themselves but to all the other inhabitants under his jurisdiction; a fate that is certainly reserved for the people of this City, who, if induced by the dissatisfaction of a few of their number with their own local self-government, depose it or permit it to be deposed, and in its place substitute the State Legislature or its creatures.

Your Committee, too, are desirous that the people of this City should properly estimate the great advantages conferred upon them in respect to their rights of local self-government, which were guaranteed to them in each successive charter from the British crown before the Revolution, which were confirmed in the Constitution of the State thereafter, and, being inviolable, have been contained in every subsequent charter. They hope to be at least instrumental in arousing our entire population to a sense of the wrong and injury inflicted upon them by the State Legislature, and of showing them how they have permitted, until lately, with the utmost seeming indifference, rights that were invaluable, and upon which their very existence as a free people depended, to be taken from them with seeming impunity. With this object in view, the following has been prepared and is submitted by your Committee:

The preamble to the charter or grant from James II., dated April 22, 1686, recites that

Whereas, The City of New-York is an ancient city, and the citizens of the said City have recently been a body corporate and politic; and the citizens of the said City have held, used and enjoyed divers and sundry rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, free custom, preëminences, advantages, jurisdiction, emoluments and immunities, as well by prescription as by letters patent, grants and confirmations, not only of divers Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, but also of several Governors, Directors-General and Commanders-in-Chief of the Nether Dutch nation, while the same was or has been under their power and jurisdiction. * * * * *Know ye therefore*, that I, Thomas Dongan, for and on behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty aforesaid, his heirs, successors and assigns, do give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, royalties, free customs, jurisdictions, and immunities which they, by the name of the Mayor and Commonalty, or otherwise, have anciently *had, held, used or enjoyed*. * * *That is to say*, the aforesaid City Hall, or State House, with the ground thereunto belonging, two market-houses, the bridge with the dock, the wharves or dock, the said new burial place, and the aforementioned ferry, with them, and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, together with all the profits, benefits and advantages which shall or may accrue and arise at all times hereafter for dockage or wharfage within the said dock, with all and singular the rents, issues, profits, gains and advantage which shall or may arise, grow or accrue by the said City Hall, or State House, and ground thereunto belonging, market-house, bridge, dock, burying place, ferry, and others, the above-mentioned premises, or any of them; and also, all and every the streets, lanes, highways and alleys within the said City of New-York and Manhattan Island aforesaid, for the public use and service of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, and of the inhabitants of Manhattan Island aforesaid, and travelers therein; together with full power, license and authority to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty *and their successors forever*, to establish, appoint, order and direct the establishment, making, laying out, ordering, amending and repairing of all streets, alleys, highways, water-courses, ferries and bridges in and throughout the said City of New-York and Manhattan Island aforesaid, necessary, needful and convenient for the inhabitants of

the said City and Manhattan Island aforesaid, and for all travelers and passengers thereto.

The same charter granted to the Corporation of the City of New-York all waste and vacated lands on Manhattan Island, extended the jurisdiction of the City to low-water mark all around the Island of Manhattan, made the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants a body politic and corporate, *in perpetual succession*, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, named the City officers, with authority "to call and hold common council within the Common Council-house, or City Hall of the said City, and there, as occasion shall be, to make *laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions*, in writing, and to *add, alter, diminish or reform* them, from time to time, as to them shall seem necessary or convenient," power and duties of the officers shall be chosen yearly; authorized the Mayor to grant licenses to tavern-keepers, impowered them to make freemen, authorized them to hold lands, to lay out grounds and build, to hold Courts of Common Pleas, renewed all their former franchises, reserved quit-rents, and provided for the inviolability of grants to charitable purposes.

By the Charter of Queen Anne, dated April 19, 1708, the "rights, privileges, franchises, preeminences, advantages, jurisdictions, courts, powers, profits, immunities, lands, tenements, hereditaments and other promises," particularly mentioned and contained in the charter of 1686, were given, granted, ratified and confirmed into said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and in addition, a grant was made to the Corporation of a ferry to Brooklyn, and of all vacant land on Nassau (Long) Island, between high and low water mark, from the Wallabout Creek to Newtown Creek; also, from the said Island of Manhattan to any of the opposite shores all around the same is and, in such and so many places as the said Common Council of the City or the major part of them may think fit, who have hereby likewise full power to let, set or otherwise dispose of all or any such ferries, to any person or persons whomsoever, and the rents, issues, profits, fermages, fees and other advantages arising and accruing from all and every such ferries, we do hereby fully and freely, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York aforesaid, and their successors forever, to have, take, hold and enjoy the same to their own use, without being accountable to us, our heirs or successors, for the same or any part thereof."

The control over the streets, &c., in the City is thus given to the Common Council, by section 16: "And we do further, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and their *successors forever*, that the Common Council of the said City, for the time being, or the major part of them, have, and from time to time and at *all times hereafter forever*, shall have full power, license and authority, not only to establish, appoint, order and direct the making and laying out of all the str ets, lanes, alleys, highways, watercourses, and bridges, not already made or laid out, but also the altering, amending and repairing of all such streets, lanes, alleys, highways, watercourses and bridges heretofore made or laid out, or hereafter to be made or laid out, in and throughout the said City of New-York and the limits of the same, in such manner as the said Common Council, for the time being, or the major part of them, shall think or judge to be most fit and convenient for all inhabitante and travelers there."

In reference to the power of the Common Council to establish *new fairs* it is provided as follows: Sec. 17: "*And further*, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, certain knowledge and mere motion, for us, our heir- and successors, give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, and their successors, full power and authority to hold and keep markets at five several places, (in the City of New-York, on every day in the week throughout the year except Sunday) as the Common Council shall think fit; one market at the old slip at Burger's path; one other market at Countesses' slip; one other market at the lower end of Wall-street, and one other market at the long bridge at the Ferry, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, *and their successors forever*, that they and their successors shall and may have, hold and keep *such and so many other markets* at such and so many other times and places, in the said City of New-York, as shall from time to time be ordered, established and appointed by *the Common Council of the City aforesaid*, for the time being, or the greater number of them."

The charter next provides for the use of bread, wine, &c., the appointment of gauger, measurer, surveyor and packer, &c.; gives power to make free citizens and creates the following offices, viz.: gives the Common Council the power to appoint the above-named officers; to erect bridewell or workhouses, to commit vagabonds, to erect almshouses and gaols; authorizes the Mayor to appoint clerk of markets and assistants, clerk of markets, marshals, porters, carriers, cartmen, carmen, packers, cullers, criers and scavengers.

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* * * * * * *

"*Wherefore know ye*, that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, ordained, constituted, confirmed, given and granted, and by these present for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, constitute, confirm, give and grant that said City of New-York be, AND FOREVER HEREAFTER SHALL FOREVER HEREAFTER SHALL BE AND REMAIN A FREE CITY OF ITSELF; and that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, and *their successors from henceforth forever shall be and remain one body corporate and politic in re facta and nomine*, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and them and them by that name for us, our heirs and successors, full and wholly enable and forever hereafter shall have full power and authority to implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all pleas of what nature or kind soever they and their successors, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, be sued, be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defended and be defended, in all courts of us, our heirs and successors, and in all and singular matters, suits, causes and demands whatsoever, in such manner as the said think fit to license them, and every one of them, to keep a tavern, inn, ordinary or victualing-house, and to sell wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, cider, beer, ale, &c., &c., in the said City of New-York, or liquors, within the City of New-York, or the liberties and precincts thereof, by retail or the small measure."

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The next provision is for a common seal, gives the limits of the City, the boundaries of the several wards, the titles, terms of office, qualifications and duties of its corporate officers, and also establishes the Common Council, and provides (sec. 14): "That the said Common Council of the said City for the time being, or the majority of them, have and may said shall have full power, author, y and authorities to frame, constitute, ordain, make and establish from time to time, *all such laws, statutes, rights, ordinances, and constitutions, which to them shall seem meet, good and useful, or necessary for the good rule and government of the body corporate aforesaid.*" It is also granted, given and confirmed (sec. 15,) "unto the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, *and their successors forever*, that the Common Council of said City for the time being, or the major part of them (but no other person or persons whomsoever,) shall have power to grant or license of the said Common Council of the said City for the time being, or the major part of them,) from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall and may have the sole, full and whole power, liberty and authority of settling, appointing, establishing, order ng and directing, and shall and may settle, appoint, establish, order and direct such and so many ferries from any part of Manhattan Island, *alias* New-York Island, for the carrying and transporting of people, horses, cattle, goods and chattels, from the said Island of Manhattan to Nassau Island, and from Nassau Island back to Manhattan Island, also, from the said Island of Manhattan to any of the opposite shores all around the same is and, in such and so many places as the said Common Council of the City or the major part of them may think fit, who have hereby likewise full power to let, set or otherwise dispose of all or any such ferries, to any person or persons whomsoever, and the rents, issues, profits, fermages, fees and other advantages arising and accruing from all and every such ferries, we do hereby fully and freely, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York aforesaid, and their successors forever, to have, take, hold and enjoy the same to their own use, without being accountable to us, our heirs or successors, for the same or any part thereof."

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The Corporation Debt.

Conditions.			
		$8,000	$8,000 including Castle Garden.
Lands and places		30,000	$35,000 including $5,000 for improvements of St. John's-square.
Mount Morris-square improvement		10,000	$15,000
Northwestern Dispensary.	For the erection of a building for the use of said dispensary, and to be paid when the managers thereof shall have raised a like amount by private subscription, fifteen thousand dollars.		
Public buildings, construction and repairs		50,000	50,000 Repairs, &c., to be authorized by the Common Council during the year 1867.
Public drinking hydrants and urinals		3,000	$10,000
Repaving Broadway		300,917	Whole amount stricken out.
Salaries, Legislative Department.		129,616 66	$140,000
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning		5,000	7,000

The increase in the item for "Belgian Pavement" is unavoidable. Even as increased, the sum is totally inadequate for the purpose of perfecting all the work heretofore ordered by the Common Council; but your Committee do not feel warranted in recommending a large appropriation, as, in their opinion, $175,000 is all that will be needed to pay the City's portion of this class of work on the principal streets and thoroughfares paved during the present year.

The item of "Contingencies—Legislative Department," is added by your Committee to provide the means required to defray the incidental expenses of that Department, such as postage, subscriptions to newspapers, telegraphing, express char.

The item of $15,000 for the Northwestern Dispensary," added by your Committee, is inserted to meet a great and constantly increasing demand for medicine and medical attendance among the poor and needy in the northwestern portion of the City, and in order to enable the managers of the said Dispensary, upon an equal amount being realized by voluntary contributions, to extend the benefits of the charity to all of the numerous destitute and needy, resident in that section of the City.

The other alterations suggested by your Committee they hope will meet the approval of the Common Council. They have been agreed upon in Committee, after the most mature deliberation, patient investigation, and a thorough understanding of the propriety and correctness of such recommendations.

The annexed ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the City Government, the payment of interest on and redemption of principal of a portion of the City debt, due during the year 1867, is respectfully submitted for your adoption.

CHARLES R. LOEW,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL NORTON,
JOHN HARDY,
JAMES E. COULTER,
Committee on Finance.

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON A PORTION OF THE CITY DEBT, AND THE REDEMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OF SAID DEBT BECOMING DUE IN SAID YEAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to provide for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, and of the several Departments and Boards and Commissions connected with the administration of particular branches thereof, for and during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the following sums of money are hereby respectively appropriated for the following objects and purposes hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

ADVERTISING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL—For publishing in the newspapers designated and employed by the Corporation, notices of meetings of the Common Council and of Committees thereof, also the usual abstracts of the official proceedings of each Board, thirty thousand dollars..... $30,000 00

AQUEDUCT REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—For expenses of necessary alterations, repairs and maintenance of the Croton Dam and Aqueduct, including the works at Croton River and the receiving and distributing reservoirs, with their respective gate-houses and other constructions connected along the line, and taxes on the property situated in Westchester County, sixty thousand dollars..... 60,000 00

BELGIAN PAVEMENT—For the payment of that portion of the expense of laying trap-block or Belgian pavement which is borne by the Corporation under the ordinances of the Common Council, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars..... 175,000 00

CENTRAL PARK—MAINTENANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF—For the expenses of repairs, maintenance and government of the Central Park, in pursuance of the fourth section of chapter 383, Laws of 1860, and the eighth section of Chapter 367, Laws of 1866, two hundred thousand dollars..... 200,000 00

CHARGING OR ARREARS OF ASSESSMENTS—For expense of preparing lists and accounts of lands to be sold for assessment, and advertising and selling the same, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

CHARGES ON ARREARS OF TAXES—For expense of preparing lists and accounts of lands to be sold for taxes, and advertising and selling the same, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

CLEANING STREETS UNDER CONTRACT—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the streets, avenues and public places in the City, and removing dirt, ashes, and other refuse matter therefrom, including the incidental expenses of the Street Cleaning Commissioners, one hundred and four thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-six cents..... 874,251 86

CLERKS' MARKETS—For sweeping and keeping clean and in order the Public Markets, also removing therefrom all dirt and other refuse matter, except as otherwise provided for, seven thousand dollars..... 7,000 00

CITY CHAMBERLAIN—FEES OF—For fees of the Chamberlain, not otherwise provided for by the provisions contained in the first section of the Act, Chapter 676, Laws of 1866, ten thousand dollars..... 10,000 00

CITY CONTINGENCIES—For the expenses of public celebrations, including Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July; entertainments given to strangers and persons of distinction visiting the City, or by the Common Council, not specially provided for under other heads, fifteen thousand dollars..... 15,000 00

CONTINGENCIES—LAW DEPARTMENT—For expenses of additional counsel; sheriff's witness' fees and other fees; procuring necessary copies of records and documents; postage and other contingent expenses not specifically provided for under other heads, twenty thousand dollars..... 20,000 00

CONTINGENCIES—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—For contingent expenses of the Legislative Department, including subscription to newspapers, postage, telegraphing, express charges, and all other incidental expenses of the said Department, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

CONTINGENCIES—STREET DEPARTMENT—For advertising, office expenses, and all other contingent expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties devolved upon said Department, not specified and provided for under other heads, fifteen thousand dollars..... 15,000 00

CONTINGENCIES—CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD—For advertising, preparing tables and returns, postage and other incidental expenses not specially provided for under other heads, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

DONATIONS—For payment of the stated annual contributions to various charitable institutions, and for the support of the sick and damages on account of casualties and annuities granted by the Corporation, including fire engine companies, for St. Francis' Hospital, fifty thousand dollars..... 50,000 00

DONATIONS TO THE BLIND—For payment of donations to the blind, including expenses of the Institution, pursuant to the Common Council, approved Feb. 17, 1866, and March 22, 1866, twenty thousand dollars. 20,000 00

ELECTION EXPENSES—For expenses attending the annual charter election, estimated by the Board of Police, as provided by the third and fourth sections of the act, chapter 812, Laws of 1865, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars..... 25,500 00

JUDGMENTS—For the payment of judgments against the Corporation, the payment of the claims upon which such judgments are founded not being provided for under other heads, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars..... 165,000 00

LAMPS AND GAS—For purchasing, repairing and maintaining the public lamps in the streets, avenues, markets, and other public offices of the Corporation, (excepting the police station-houses and prisons,) and the City courts; supplying gas and oil for and lighting the same; for wharfage, for labor, and incidental expenses connected therewith, including arrearages, one million eight hundred and nine hundred and ninety-five dollars..... 1,098,995 00

LANDS AND PLACES—For construction, repairs, and maintenance of the railings, fences, seats, walks, and dreans; removing and replacing decayed trees and shrubbery; setting plants and flowers; mowing, rolling, watering and keeping the public squares, parks, and lands of the Corporation in good order, including all materials and labor and incidental expenses connected therewith, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for improvement of St. John's-square, thirty-five thousand dollars..... 35,000 00

LAYING OUT OF THE CITY NORTH OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—For expenses of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Part for laying out streets, roads, avenues and public squares in that part of the City of New-York lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, pursuant to chapter 201, Laws of 1865, and as amended by chapter 565, Laws of 1865, fifteen thousand dollars..... 15,000 00

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—For the expenses of this Department for 1867, estimated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Supervisors acting as a Board of Revision, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth section of the act, Chapter 349, Laws of 1865, seven hundred thousand dollars..... 700,000 00

MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE—IMPROVEMENT OF—For all necessary expenses connected with the improvement of the said square, fifteen thousand dollars..... 15,000 00

NEW STONE BRIDGE—For the building of a new stone bridge; to replace old King's Bridge, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—For the erection of a building for the use of said dispensary, and to be paid when the managers thereof shall have raised a like amount by private subscription, fifteen thousand dollars..... 15,000 00

OPENING NEW STREETS—EXPENSES OF—For the payment of costs and expenses attending unsuccessful applications to the Supreme Court for opening streets, avenues, and parks, and of the portion of the value of buildings required to be removed on the opening of streets, &c., which by law is borne by the Corporation; also, to supply deficiencies in amounts assessed for benefits, to pay expenses and awards for damages; and for the fees allowed by the Corporation to the Collector of Assessments, on assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, over and above the amounts included in such assessments, to provide for the expense of collecting the same, ten thousand dollars.. 10,000 00

POLICE STATION-HOUSES—For rent of hired Station-houses and for general repairs, alterations, add tions to, fitting up and maintenance of the Station-houses, as required by the fifty-eighth section of the Act, chapter 403, of the Laws of 1864, forty thousand dollars..... 40,000 00

POLICE TELEGRAPH—For the extension and maintenance of the telegraph line within the City of New-York, now in use by the Metropolitan Police, including the fixtures and apparatus connected therewith; also, for the expense of operating the same, as required by the fifty-sixth section of the act, chapter 383, Laws of 1864, seven thousand five hundred dollars..... 7,500 00

PRINTING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL—For printing and binding the journals, documents and proceedings of the Common Council, including the drawings, engravings, lithographing and other work for the yearly Manual of the Corporation, eighty thousand dollars..... 80,000 00

PRINTING FOR DEPARTMENTS.—For printing specifications of work to be done by contract, blank forms of contracts, handbills, or posters, and all other printing required by the several Executive Departments, the City Courts, authorized by the Common Council during the year 1867, the Board of Assessors, and all other officers for which the Corporation is, by law, required to provide the same, or such like. Also, certain provided for under the head of "Stationery and Blank Books," forty thousand dollars. 40,000 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.—For general repairs, alterations, additions and improvements to and construction of public buildings, and the rooms of the several City Courts, for all materials, labor and expenses incident thereto, not specifically provided for under other heads, fifty thousand dollars..... 50,000 00

PUBL CHARITIES AND CORRECTION —For the support and government of the several institutions under the control and management of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, as provided by law, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents..... 965,267 51

PUBLIC DRINKING HYDRANTS AND URINALS—For the erection of Public drinking hydrants and urinals in the streets of the City of New-York, ten thousands..... 10,000 00

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—For salaries of the officers and clerks of the Board of Education, the Superintendents, Teachers, and Janitors of the Public Schools, and all necessary supplies for the same; also for purchasing, leasing or erecting school buildings thereon, fitting up and furnishing the same and for necessary repairs and alterations of school buildings, two million five hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars..... 2,522,000 00

RENTS—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other purposes, thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars..... 35,500 00

REAL ESTATE EXPENSES—For the payment of assessments on real estate belonging to the Corporation, for public improvements in the City of Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City of New-York, except as otherwise provided for, thirty thousand dollars..... 30,000 00

REMOVING OFFAL, NIGHT-SOIL, OFFAL AND DEAD ANIMALS—For the expenses of collecting night-soil, offal and dead animals and removing the same from the City, forty thousand five hundred dollars..... 40,500 00

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREETS AND HARBOR—For expenses attending the removal of obstructions in the streets and harbor, as provided by the ordinances of the Common Council, fifteen hundred dollars.. 1,500 00

ROADS AND AVENUES—For the repairs and maintenance of the roads and avenues within the City limits, authorized and required to be done by the Street Department, one hundred thousand dollars..... 100,000 00

SALARIES—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—For salaries of the members of the Common Council, Clerk and Librarian of the Board, Deputy Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Engrossing Clerks, Reader and Doorkeeper of the Board of Aldermen; also of the Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Engrossing Clerk, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Reader and Doorkeeper of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, amounting and forty thousand and sixteen dollar and sixty six cents..... 140,016 66

SALARIES—MAYOR'S OFFICE—For salaries of the Mayor, and of the Marshals, Clerks, Interpreter, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms and Copyists attached to the Mayoralty, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars..... 38,500 00

SALARIES—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE —For salaries of the Comptroller, and of each of the Deputies, Clerks, Messengers in his office, and each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars..... 150,000 00

SALARIES—STREET DEPARTMENT.—For salaries of the Street Commissioner, and each of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors employed in and with his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars..... 137,180 00

SALARIES—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—For salaries of President, Assistants, Engineers, Chief Clerk, Inspectors and other Officers, Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and in each of the bureaux of said Department, including the Superintendents on the line of the Aqueduct, and the Water Police, ninety-seven thousand five hundred and ninety dollars..... 97,892 00

SALARIES—LAW DEPARTMENT—For salary of the Counsel to the Corporation and clerk hire in his office; also, salaries of the officers and clerks in each of the bureaus of said Department, forty thousand three hundred dollars..... 40,300 00

SALARIES—BOARD OF ASSESSORS—For salaries of the members of the Board of Assessors, and of their Clerk, seven thousand two hundred dollars..... 7,200 00

SALARIES—BOARD OF REVISION AND CORRECTION OF ASSESSMENTS—For salaries of the members of said Board, three thousand dollars..... 3,000 00

SALARIES—CITY COURT.—For salaries of the Justices, Clerks and Interpreters of the Police District Courts; also of the Justices, Clerks and Officers of the Court of Civil Courts, one hundred and ninety-one thousand and eighty dollars and fifty-six cents..... 191,080 56

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS—For stationery, blank books, pay-rolls, accounts and other printed blanks for financial returns and reports for the use of the several Departments of the City Government, the City Courts and the Officers which the Corporation is by law required to supply with such articles, one hundred and thousand dollars..... 40,000 00

SEWERS—REPAIRING AND CLEANING —For general repairs and cleansing of sewers, receiving-basins and culverts, and for rebuilding sewers, as authorized by law, including materials, labor, and incidental expenses connected therewith, not provided for under other heads, one hundred and four thousand dollars..... 104,000 00

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—For expenses of the Street Commissioner and Members, boundary monuments, preparing maps (the cost of which is not reimbursed by assessment,) and the repairs of sidewalks from time to time, as may be done by the Corporation, and other necessary street improvements not provided for under other heads, five thousand dollars..... 5,000 00

STREETS—REPAVING AND REPAIRS—For general repairs of the pavements of the streets, avenues and squares of the City, including all the materials required therefor, one hundred thousand dollars..... 100,000 00

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—For the payment of the customary annual contribution in aid of said society, eight thousand dollars..... 8,000 00

SUPPLIES FOR AND CLEANING PUBLIC OFFICES—For furniture, printed books, stoves, fuel, ice, and all other necessary supplies for the public offices of the Corporation, the City Courts and all other rooms and premises occupied for City purposes, not otherwise provided for; also, for the care and cleaning of the same, seventy-five thousand dollars..... 75,000 00

WATER PIPES AND LAYING—For purchasing iron distributing pipes, fire and drinking hydrants, and for laying the same, all materials necessary for laying, fitting and repairing water pipes, wages of mechanics and laborers, and incidental exp

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Gomersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, in two pieces every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY, THE YOUNG REEFER and BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and C. K. Fox.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf. Fat Boy. 200,000 Curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, GRAND OPENING NIGHT—FIREMEN'S BALL.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy. EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock, MR. JEROME HOPKINS' FIFTH CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEON FUND. The artists will be: Miss Annie Kemp, Miss Lacoste, Mr. Geo. Sanford, Eugene Trastour. Wm. Dressler, conductor.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, DR. HEBBARD'S LECTURE TO LADIES. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, TO GENTLEMEN.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT by Misses Mary L. and Lydia Davis, assisted by a host of first-class musical talent.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

CHURCH,
Spring-st., near Varick.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 27 by Ocean Telegraph, and to Feb. 15 by steamship at Portland.

The "Adulamite Party" in the British Parliament have resolved to ally themselves with the Liberals. The decision of the Admiralty Court in the case of the steamer *Alexandra* is reserved until Consul DUDLEY shall give security for the payment of costs, in the event of the suit being decided for the defendants.

The American Legation at Paris has not succeeded in the effort to induce the French Government to remit the search of travelers' baggage during the continuance of the Exposition. The French Liberals have determined to resist the abolition of the reply to the address from the Throne.

GARIBALDI has arrived in Venice, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing that where a suit is pending in a State Court, to which suit citizens of different States are parties, such suit may be removed, on petition of either party, to the United States Courts. The Compound-Interest Note Bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of a substitute for the House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the compound-interest notes with a new issue of legal tenders not to exceed $100,000,000. The substitute reported by the Senate Finance Committee proposes to redeem these notes with certificates of loans at three per cent. interest. Mr. SHERMAN denounced the House bill as a repudiation of the contract under which the compound-interest notes were issued, and Mr. COWAN made a lengthy speech to the same effect. The Senate substitute was finally adopted. Mr. SHERMAN offered an additional amendment, which was adopted, providing that every National Bank shall at all times have on hand in lawful money an amount equal to 25 per cent. of its notes in circulation and its deposits, and making it unlawful for one bank to pay interest on deposits made by another bank. The bill thus amended was passed. The proposition to strike out of the Omnibus Appropriation Bill the section providing for the abolishment of the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and authorizing the election by the Senate of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, gave rise to a lengthy debate. The Commissioner is an officer appointed by the President, and has charge of the Capitol buildings. Mr. WADE and others thought that, in view of the threats made against Congress by the President, it was necessary for Congress to surround itself with officers favorable to that body. Pending the discussion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after took a recess. At the evening session, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. SCOTT, to be erected over his grave at West Point, was amended so as to permit of its erection in Franklin-square, Washington, or such other place as the Secretary may designate. The statue is to be made from cannon captured in the Mexican War, at a cost not exceeding $20,000. The Omnibus Bill was again taken up, the question being in regard to the Commissioner of Public Buildings. An amendment was finally agreed to abolishing the office, and imposing its duties upon a civil engineer to be appointed by the President by and, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary of this officer is to be $4,000 per annum. A proposition to pay some rebel Assistant Assessors for services rendered led to some severe denunciations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. SUMNER declared that he was guilty of a crime in employing these persons, and of willful falsehood in saying there were no loyal men in the rebel States to do the work. He also accused Mr. SUMNER of countenancing this crime and falsehood, and Mr. SHERMAN replied that such language was unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and false. The abuse of the Secretary was carried to a great length, and one or two Senators spoke a few words in his defence, after which the Senate adjourned, without having made any progress on the bill which elicited the discussion.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Naval Appropriation Bill, which appropriates $16,299,309 for expenses of the Navy. This sum was somewhat increased by the various amendments which were adopted, and on being reported to the House the bill was passed. The Tariff Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, the amendments reported by the Committee on Ways and Means being in order. Numerous additional amendments were offered and debated. Up to the hour of taking the usual recess, only 45 of the Committee's amendments had been disposed of. At the evening session, the bill providing for an increase of pay for officers of the army was reported from the Military Committee, with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed. The entire evening was spent in considering the Tariff Bill, but only about one-third of the amendments were acted upon when the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from the French Canadians in the United States against the proposed Canadian Confederation. The bill providing for a State Constitutional Convention was discussed at length, and the proposition favoring thirty-two delegates at large was negatived. The bill was made the special order for to-day.

In the Assembly the reports of the State Engineer, the Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute and of the Excise Commissioners, were received. The Constitutional Convention Bill was discussed, and the amendment providing for thirty-two delegates at large was adopted. An amendment allowing negroes to vote for delegates was vetoed by a vote of 76 nays to 46 yeas.

GENERAL NEWS.

The case of Capt. OLNEY, of the steamer *Washington Irving*, was argued in his behalf by Judge DEAN, yesterday, before Gov. FENTON. The Judge took the ground that Virginia was not a State in the Union, and that consequently a requisition signed by any person claiming to be Governor of such a State was not valid. Gov. FENTON refused to hear any argument on this point, but listened to argument and evidence on the merits of the case. The District-Attorney will reply to-day.

It is stated that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine have decided that an act providing for the assumption by the State of town liabilities for war expenses would be unconstitutional, as it would conflict with a section of the State Constitution limiting the State debt to $300,000. Seven of the Judges agree to the decision, one other not being present. It will therefore be necessary to amend the Constitution before the town war debts can be assumed by the State.

Gov. ARNY, of New-Mexico, who has recently returned from a trip on the plains, reports that the Indians generally are inclined to be peaceable, with the exception of those in Arizona and New-Mexico. The military camp on the Membres River had been broken up, and the settlers in that vicinity had fled to Mesilla for protection. The Indians had recently killed five settlers and driven off great quantities of stock.

Maj.-Gen. MANSFIELD, Adjutant-General of Indiana, in his report to the Legislature on the condition of the State militia, says it consists at present of a Major-General, Lieutenant-General, Quartermaster-General and no privates, and he recommends the passage of a militia law that will add some privates to the force.

A family in Hartford, Conn., consisting of a gentleman, his wife and several children, were all poisoned a day or two since by taking what was supposed to be dandelion bitters, which contained belladonna. The mistake occurred through the carelessness of a druggist's clerk. None of the cases proved fatal.

F. W. PARSONS, Postmaster at Niagara Falls, was arrested on Monday, charged with opening letters received at his office. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear for trial in March next.

United States Commissioner FOSTER yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of five Magistrates of the Corporation Court of Norfolk, for violations of the Civil Rights Bill, in refusing to allow colored persons to give evidence in Court.

KENNEDY, the Boston incendiary, was yesterday convicted for setting fire to a dwelling-house in Somerville last November, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

LOCAL NEWS.

A man named GABOR SONNEBA, *alias* Naphegyi, was yesterday arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,600, to answer the charge of passing a worthless draft for $300, drawn upon Messrs. GARCIA, SEVILLA & Co., of Vera Cruz, in favor of HANS GASPAR VON NOBLITZ, in October, 1865. Immediately after his release by the magistrate, he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, under civil process, and required to give bail in the sum of $50,000 to appear. The particulars of the suit will shortly be made public.

At the trials of policemen yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE, the case of Sergt. L. P. FIELD, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who attended at a game of "keno" at Lafayette Hall, as a "school of instruction" in police duty, was thoroughly investigated, the Sergeant making a good defence. Two fighting patrolmen of the Seventeenth Precinct, PATRICK F. SULLIVAN and JOHN GRIER, made a poor defence, and probably will not long remain members of the force.

A writ of error was granted yesterday by Mr. Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, in the case of CHARLES B. MANUEL, who was sentenced on Tuesday last, by Judge RUSSEL, to be hanged for murder on the 19th of April next. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. KINTZING, says he will have the appeal heard at the next General Term, which sits the first Monday in April. The writ stays all further proceedings until a hearing in the Court above.

The report of the Police Commissioners to the Legislature sets forth that the figures embraced in the Superintendent's report on the number of houses of prostitution and the number of prostitutes in the City do not exhibit the full extent of the evil; that the existing criminal laws should be made more practically effective, and that heavy penalties should be visited upon owners as well as keepers of houses of prostitution.

The case of ADOLPH W. SCHWARTZ, the alleged Austrian forger, was up before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday. Mr. LAROCQUE, on the part of the Austrian Government, presented the necessary legal documentary evidence against the prisoner and rested his case. Mr. DITTENHOEFFER, not being ready to present the defence, asked for another adjournment, which was granted.

The shareholders of the Coal Consumers' Benefit Company held a meeting at No. 274 Grand-street last evening to hear the report of a Committee on the condition of the Company. A lively discussion followed the reading of the report, and a Committee of ten was appointed to extend the investigation.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the prosecution in the case of JOHN KANE, charged with arson, was concluded so far as testimony is concerned, and the defence presented a number of witnesses to prove business relations and good character for the prisoner. The case will be continued to-day.

An interesting case, involving the questions of the judicial jurisdiction of Mayoralty Courts, and the power of the Legislature to authorize City Councils to erect Courts of that character and jurisdiction, is now before the United States Supreme Court on appeal, and is reported in the law column.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the Working-women's Protective Union was celebrated at Cooper Union last evening. Judge DALY presided, and addresses were made by Mayor HOFFMAN, JAMES W. GERARD, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD and LUTHER R. MARSH.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and confirmed the Mayor's nomination of Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY for City Chamberlain. The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes on the Tax Levy was received and ordered to be printed.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday adjourned for the term.

The annual Commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College was held in the hall of the Historical Society last evening. The graduating class numbered thirty-seven members.

A descent was made last night by the Eighth Ward Police upon the Lafayette Hall keno gambling house, securing 73 prisoners and a complete set of implements.

Sixty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction yesterday. The prices obtained averaged 83 cents per ton lower than those obtained at the previous sale.

A more active demand prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were generally firmer. The sales and shipments of Cotton were particularly heavy. The Freight market was brisker.

The South and the Reconstruction Bill.

The suddenness with which the Reconstruction Bill has come upon the South seems for the moment to baffle its calculations. The people have not yet recovered from the surprise occasioned by the passage of the measure through Congress, and are evidently at a loss in regard to the full scope of its provisions. They have not had time to think over the matter fully, and their newspapers have hardly begun to realize the altered aspect of affairs. We must wait awhile for the means of forming a positive judgment as to the disposition of those affected by the measure. In the meantime, however, it will be interesting to watch the temper and tactics of their local Press.

Among the remnant of the fire-eating party the prevailing feeling is a mixture of incredulity and defiance. "Hoping against hope," they cling to the idea that the President may save them from the operation of the law; or, if not the President, at any rate the Supreme Court. Before its provisions can be enforced," declares the Lynchburgh (Va.) *News*, "the President will have to be deposed and the Supreme Court remodeled or abolished." There is an undefined faith, too, in the Northern people, the majority of whom, it is blindly supposed, are adverse to the action of Congress. With a complacency that would be amusing if it were not suicidal, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* assures its readers, "If we stand firm, the people will come to our rescue." The Richmond *Enquirer* appeals to its Northern friends to plunge into the breach, and in some way prevent the consummation of the Congressional work. The views we reproduced yesterday from leading Democratic newspapers should convince the *Enquirer* of the folly of its appeal. Indeed, another Richmond journal, the *Times*, does not conceal the disgust excited by recent Democratic movements, whether as typified by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON or by the House minority.

"In the House of Representatives, when the Radical Party was rent in twain by dissensions, the so-called 'Democratic' minority coöperated with THADEUS STEVENS, and were the cause of the adoption of that amendment, which imposes negro suffrage upon us whether we adopt or reject the Constitutional Amendment. The whole course of this minority, we are pained to say, demonstrated that except as 'gamblers' dice,' our rights and liberties are no more regarded by the minority than by the majority in Congress, and we feel it our duty to admonish the people of the South that in no step which the fearful exigencies of the hour may require them to take, should they place the slightest confidence in assistance from the 'Democratic' minority which lately affiliated with STEVENS."

How then shall the issue be met? The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, although "satisfied that this bill is the very best" that may be expected, and preferring to "stand by the portion dealt out to us" rather than to "trust to the tender mercies of the incoming Congress," finds nothing better to recommend than passive submission. Its philosophy is limited to the fact that after the flow of the tide comes the ebb; forgetting that the ebb will bring no relief to those whom the flow may have drowned. The Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to stem the torrent through the instrumentality of the Supreme Court:

"The fundamental proposition of the whole is that which denies the existence and integrity of our State organizations. Our defence lies in traversing this position. Our only mode of making this defence is by an appeal to the Courts. This it is our duty to make. A case must be made up; and we suppose it may be speedily done under the third of the above recited points, on the question of eligibility to office. It will be contended by the hungerers and thirsters that the proscription will displace those liable to it who are now in office. An order for ejectment, or an application to prohibit it, will get the question before the Courts. If it be held that our State Governments are valid and according to the Constitution, then all the attempts to alter our suffrage and to dictate qualifications for State office will be pronounced void. We must bring to judicial test, also, the right of Congress to pass martial law and to subordinate the civil to the military in these States, in a time of profound peace, publicly proclaimed."

Again the Richmond *Times* supplies an answer:

"The increasing infirmities of two of the five Conservative Judges foreshadow the death of at least one of these venerable men in less than twelve months. The Senate, in such event, will refuse to confirm any nomination of the President unless the nominee is in strict accord with CHASE. We shall then have a Supreme Court consisting of eight members, composed of four Radicals and four Conservatives. This will lead to a divided Court whenever any question growing out of the legislation of Congress upon the question of reconstruction is presented. And, we believe, an appeal fails when the Court is divided. And the appeals, it must be remembered, will be from the decisions of Underwoods and the Busteeds, who have neither learning, character, decency nor mercy. The decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the 'test oath,' has already been set at defiance by subordinate Federal Judges, sitting in sight of the dome of the Capitol."

Besides, while the Supreme Court may set aside a particular enactment, it cannot relieve the South from the dominion of Congress. It may cause delay, but it can in no respect extricate the South from its position. And meanwhile Congress will adopt yet harsher measures, and the Northern people, incensed by what will be considered Southern contumacy, will sustain Congress in its course. In all probability the *personnel* of the Supreme Court will before then be in harmony with Congress. So that, as the Richmond *Times* points out, the South will commit a fatal blunder if it relies upon a judicial decision to secure more lenient conditions.

In other quarters, it is suggested that Congress should be left to work out its plan—the Southern people standing aloof. The Macon (Ga.) *Journal* insists that the government of the South by military machinery is practically impossible, and that what Congress considers Provisional Governments are essential to reconstruction. But if these Provisional Governments—argues the *Journal*—are frauds and usurpations, their members should refuse to continue their labors, that Congress may be made summarily to confront the difficulties of its task. The Lynchburgh *Virginian* inculcates the same doctrine. "Let Congress take the whole charge of the administration of ten States. We would favor it rather than accept reconstruction upon the terms offered." The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* not only objects to this particular law, but to any form of reconstruction that embraces the test oath. "Are we not better off without Congressmen than we would be misrepresented in Congress?"—is the query with which the *Index* seeks to vindicate its opinion. But how is all this to help the South? What benefits will it confer? What rights restore? The South will remain out of the Union, and the exclusive power of determining the conditions of restoration will continue vested in Congress. With this fixed fact before it, what profit, or convenience, or dignity can non-resistance and non-action bring to the South?

The plan "appears to be entirely permissible and not obligatory," remarks the Montgomery *Mail*. We think that the assumption is not warranted. Congress has provided a method of reconstruction, under which the existing State Legislatures may take the initiative by providing for the assembling of the contemplated Convention. It does not follow, however, that if the local Legislatures neglect the opportunity, reconstruction will be indefinitely postponed. The next step will be to provide for the election of delegates by other than local legislative action; and the men who now imagine that their obstinacy will suffice to thwart the objects of the law, will discover to their cost that reconstruction may be carried on without them.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of all the Southern journals that have come under our notice, alone seems to comprehend the wisdom of action. Referring to the plan of Congress, the *Examiner* says:

"With all its multiform abominations, it contains one feature hitherto unseen in any act of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Upon the fulfillment of certain requirements, by a Southern State, it declares:

'Such State shall be entitled to a representation in Congress.'

Those words, should they become the law of the land, are a summons to the representatives of the people of Virginia which they cannot afford to disregard. They contemplate the resurrection, at some time, of the State now destroyed. And if there is no legal and peaceful means of resisting that destruction, we should consider at once the question whether we shall set about the work of resurrection.

That the Virginia Legislature should take this matter into earnest advisement is a position which, we suppose, no one can dispute."

Passing from newspapers to politicians, we observe that Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, urges that a convention should be called at once in that State. If the Legislature refuses—he is reported to have remarked—"designing politicians" outside will proceed on their own account; and we apprehend that the same may be said of every excluded State. In Georgia, Ex-Gov. BROWN has published a similar recommendation, and his words will undoubtedly influence the people, whether the politicians heed them or not. Gov. ORR is also exerting himself to overcome the extremists of South Carolina; and it is not unlikely that the insulting violence with which these counsels have been received will induce him to attempt the organization of a new party in the State, with a view to its reconstruction in harmony with the will of Congress. Our Charleston correspondent represents that the efforts of Gov. ORR have not been without effect upon the people, of whom it is said that "they are now willing to make great concessions." When the purpose of Congress shall be more completely realized by the South, we may expect that this willingness will make itself felt. We look to the people to overcome the pride and selfishness of politicians, and to substitute prudence and concession for the vanities which are taught by the newspapers.

The Season.

All the world, except the rest of mankind, is looking anxiously for the advent of next week. The preparations for it in fashionable life are of the most extensive, expensive, and gorgeous kind; and neither Winter snows nor Judge WHITING, neither March winds nor THAD. STEVENS, neither the equinox nor ANDREW JOHNSON, can blockade or overthrow or veto the season of gayety and revelry which will then be inaugurated by the brave women and fair men of this happy and virtuous isle.

For, with the opening month, and with its very first night, the new Academy of Music, rebuilt and resplendent, will be regularly inaugurated, and the season of opera and grand balls will begin. Only two days hence we have the "Grand inaugural *Bal d'Opera*," and a day before it comes the "Fireman's" Ball, which will in due time be followed by the "Charity" Ball, the "Seventh Regiment" Ball, the "Liederkranz" Ball, the "Arion" Ball, the "Yellow Plush" Ball, and, in short, by such a chaos of balls that our memory fails us in attempting to recount them; every one of which, moreover, will be so entirely unapproachable in its display of beauty, diamonds and high-colored costumes (new style) that none but a well-armed maniac would think of publicly pronouncing which of them all excelled in costly loveliness, entrancing jewelry, or paralyzing toilettes.

Not only balls, fancy and formal, heavy and sociable, but the *opera* also we are about to suffer and enjoy. A week from now, the trumpets will blow, the curtain rise, and the harmonies of the "African" will transport us beyond the regions in which we seem doomed to cogitate on the negro. This is the great fashionable fact of the impending month and the approaching week. It is a fact which enters deep into the heads of thousands—deepest, perhaps, into the deep head of MARETZEK, but hardly less deep into the heads of the seven *prime donne* whom we are all waiting to admire, especially Miss KELLOGG and Mme. PAREPA, and Signorinas POCH, HAUCK, RONCONI, BONHEUR and NATALI TESTA—some of whom will make their *début*, while others will reap new laurels from fields of former triumph. Deep, also, it enters into the heads of the tenors, the baritones and bassos; deep into the deep head of the primo buffo, and deep into the heads of the chorus, corps de ballet and orchestra. Only less deeply does the forthcoming fact affect those on the other side of the house—those in the boxes, in the parquet or balcony, in the family circle or aisles; those on the twenty dollar lounges, and those on the seventy-five cent benches. We have no doubt, in fact, that the opera itself will enter quite as deeply into the heads of the last mentioned, or six-shilling attendants, as into those of any other class, though there are double-eagle or half-eagle spectators who may be more profoundly interested and affected by certain concomitant incidents and pleasures of the opera-house. But not only does the advent of the carnival season affect operatic managers, singers, *figurantes* and audiences, but all the fashionable provisors of the town have felt it, as Lord BACON would say, in their "business and bosoms." The toilettes, gorgeous and dear, (new style, as we before remarked,) that are required for the ten thousand metropolitan maids and matrons who will display themselves at the opera, at the *matinées* and at the balls as soon as the Academy of Music and the season shall be fairly opened, have already given vivacity to hundreds of fashionable establishments and employment to thousands of persons, who badly need it at this hard time of the year. Only those immediately concerned in such lines of business can fully apprehend the importance of a fertile and festive season in the City during the Winter, and the intimate relation it has with the prosperity of large numbers of the business and industrial classes.

The opera season, about to begin, will be no less remarkable for the number and eminence of the *prime donne*, and the basso and tenor organs, than for the brilliancy and variety of the operatic *repertoire*. The production of twenty-two operas in a season of thirty nights, is something only equaled by the succession of battles which GRANT fought on his march to Richmond; and even if, in regard to some of them we should be disappointed, we shall yet assuredly have sufficient to satisfy all fancies.

It now only remains for those who are not yet fully prepared for the season to make all possible haste. If any one thinks the Academy will not be ready, let him be undeceived. If any one fancies that because business is dull the opera and ball season will be torpid, and the displays economical, let him inquire in the proper quarters. If any one imagines that because Lent is near at hand, gayety will be limited, let him wait and see. The fact is, people are weary for the return of the Italian Opera to the City. Neither the French, German nor English Opera, nor even the Brooklyn opera, has supplied its place. All those who are anxious, therefore; all those who are impatient to have the curtain rise for one order of harmonies, or to have the floor cleared for another, will only need to wait for a few days, when the superlative Academy will be itself again.

KINGDOMS AND DOMINIONS ON OUR FRONTIER.—The British-American Confederation Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, and now awaits the action of the Commons, is to be amended, if a Montreal telegram be credible, so that the new Government shall not be called a "Kingdom," but "Dominion!!" Well, that is all right in its way. We took the liberty, the other day, of saying that a "Kingdom" on this continent, without a "King" would be a queer sort of arrangement. And it occurred to us at the same time, that a Regal Court with an allowance of only ten-thousand-a-year would be rather a shabby affair. A "Dominion," however, can probably be kept in repair at less cost, and, therefore, we await particulars before calling in question the propriety of the latter title. It has occurred to some folks here that the colonists might have quietly formed a partnership under the style of the "United Provinces of Canada." But private reports say that every delegate expects to come back a Baronet—the title *descending* to future generations, if it should go ever so low. That sort of thing is not likely to last. Meanwhile, we quietly accept "DOMINION" as the only thing between us and the North Pole.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN.—The Board of Aldermen held a special session yesterday, and Mayor HOFFMAN nominated PETER B. SWEENEY to fill the vacancy caused by the death of DANIEL DEVLIN. The selection of Mr. SWEENEY is most praiseworthy; he is one of our ablest and most highly respected citizens, and will fill the responsibe office of Chamberlain, or City Treasurer, with honor alike to himself and those who have called him to its duties.

The Paris Exposition

The note of preparation has sounded from the Parisian centre and the civilized world hastens to assist at the greatest display of modern times. Our European exchanges and advices indicate an excitement and an intensity of interest throughout the British Isles, and the continent generally on the subject of the Exposition as gratifying as it is unprecedented. John Bull will be well represented, but doubtless more in the persons and equipage of his subjects than by the fruit of his lands or the labors of his hands. Johnny Crapeau will exert himself in the line of fancy, and the Italian endeavors in the department of art and imagery will be very great, but we are inclined to believe that after all the burden of ingenuity and industry will fall as it has before on the sturdy shoulders of this comparatively new and undeveloped country.

We hear of ingenius and powerful machinery that will be sent from England; but we doubt if their best efforts will enable our cousins to surpass our lightning presses or our type-setting machines. The great establishments of ERARD and others will excel themselves in the display of musical instruments for domestic or public use; but it will not be forgotten that the United States challenged and beat the world in that specialty at the last great fair. The needle guns of Prussia will attract attention; but so will the original model on which those guns were made, and the vast improvements introduced during the last two years of the rebellion here. The Swiss watches and clocks, which are so beautiful in exterior, so delicate and witchy in movement, will be rivaled by the time-pieces made within sight of the Massachusetts State House. The cutlery of England has been famous for centuries; but it will be strange indeed if the cases exhibited at our last American Institute Fair do not cause the Commissioners to hesitate before they assign the medal to the older houses. And so we might go on from country to country taking heart as we proceed in the interest of our own. Certainly the competition engendered by the pressing demands of our people in every department of life does us good, makes us strong, insures our independence and bids fair in time to solidify our growth.

After all it seems to us that the most interesting features of the Exposition will be human. From our own country in particular the exodus will be tremendous. Every steamer that goes hence is loaded with passengers, and the room lists are in many cases full for months ahead. Our artists are swarming thither, our merchants and business men send their families over now, promising to follow early in the Spring, excursion parties are forming in various sections of the land, and for them all Paris is the headquarters. The great city will be packed with representatives from every nation, and we may add so far as America is concerned, from nearly every tribe. For these, immense preparations must be made. They must eat, drink, sleep and see the sights in a city which is now quite thickly peopled, at a time when every resident will be overrun with rural friends and country relations.

Of course, on such occasions visitors must expect to be swindled now and then; but that is only a part of the programme of life, particularly of life abroad. Experience is a blessed property, but like other property costs money; so let every reader who anticipates a Parisian trip add to his calculations a fair amount for the purchase of that universal necessity. The Exposition will be no part of the swindle, however. That promises to be the grandest exhibition of the genius and industry of the world ever made, and those who are enabled to attend it may count themselves fortunate at whatever expense of time, inconvenience and money.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill—Action in the House Yesterday—Impeachment of the President—Gen. Grant and the President—The Amendatory Tax Bill—The Veto Messages.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

In Committee of the Whole to-day the House proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff Bill, and disposed of it very rapidly until the duty on unmanufactured flax was reached, when a struggle of several hours occurred on a proposition to raise the tariff to $40 per ton, which finally prevailed. The positions taken by the prominent debaters were remarkable more for cautious expressions than for original ideas on the subject. Free traders announced themselves as partial prohibitionists, and *vice versa*. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, was the only speaker who clearly placed himself on the protective platform, and Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, while advocating a high tariff on flax, very inconsistently ventilated some free-trade doctrines of the old-fashioned kind. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, placed himself squarely on both sides of the question, and attempted to sustain a policy which, in his opinion at least, would result in protection to both manufacturer and producer. He proposed to levy a duty on the importation of manufactured goods for the benefit of the former, and on the raw article for the latter, and yet he announced that he was not a prohibitionist. On hackled flax a duty of $80 per ton was recommended; on flax straw $5 per ton, and on flax hemp $10 per ton. The Ways and Means recommendation to strike out the Senate amendment which frees the Pacific Railroad from its obligation to use American iron was agreed to yeas 86, nays 10. The contest on the iron interest was not, however, fully developed until the duty on chains was taken up, when a lengthy debate occurred, resulting in an agreement to the Ways and Means recommendation, increasing the rate about three-quarters of one per cent. higher than the Senate bill. Eighty-two of the two hundred and seventy-five amendments were considered and disposed of, and the House adjourned at 10:20 o'clock. Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he should to-morrow endeavor to bring the bill to a decisive vote. During the whole of the discussion it was evident that no strict party lines of prohibition and free trade were observed, as the different speakers seemed to represent certain special or sectional interests, regardless of great general principles, and the necessity of an early completion of the bill. A division was called for on mostly every vote, and tellers ordered quite frequently, consuming much valuable time. Many of the members seemed to entertain an idea that the bill had been presented for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to create fun, and they occupied the time with frivolous attempts at befogging the tellers in their count. The friends of the bill have lost all hope of its passage. The idea of a Committee of Conference is absurd, as the iron, wool, salt, and other interests, will all insist on being represented, and will not submit to a report agreed upon in that manner. The experience of this Congress on this subject should teach the lesson that, in the future, tariff bills should be presented early in the session; and that they should likewise be based upon some general principle, and not upon the idea of protecting special interests.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The public has lately been led to believe, from the absence of all information on the subject, that the impeachment movement had been brought to a stand still, and that we were to hear no more of it, but there is the very best reason for saying that the country will be startled before the close of this week by a report from the Judiciary Committee, indicating the progress they have made, and asserting the necessity of pushing the investigation in the next Congress. This report, as a matter of course, will not be a final one, but will set forth the fact that the limited time since the investigation was ordered, has not been sufficient to enable them to complete their work, and also that the developments thus far demand its continuance. Mr. BOUTWELL, the country may rest assured, is terribly in earnest in this work. The Committee has already taken a very large amount of testimony, and has been in session both day and night. Witnesses from all parts of the country have been examined, and more have been summoned. As to the continuance of the investigation in the Fortieth Congress, Mr. BOUTWELL maintains that they need not commence *de novo*, but that the committee's proceedings being of record, such record can be made a part of the investigation. Thus far the operations of the Committee have been conducted with so much secrecy as to lead many to believe that nothing was being done, but this will prove to be a serious mistake. It may, indeed, be a question whether the feeling in favor of impeachment is not actually decreasing, and perhaps Mr. BOUTWELL and his associates fear nothing so much as the effect of efforts to induce the President to countenance the important legislation of Congress. All eyes are now turned to his action on the Military Reconstruction Bill. To pocket it will be to greatly aggravate the impeachment feeling. To veto it, so that Congress can pass it, will be not much better. To sign the bill, even under protest, will kill the impeachment movement. This is the expressed opinion of two prominent Senators to-day.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Capitol was rife to-pay with rumors that Gen. GRANT had had an interview with the President last evening, and that he was led to believe, by the President's assurances, that he would sign the Reconstruction Bill. This report finally took such positive shape that it was stated with confidence by Senators and Representatives, and it was also telegraphed North. The truth is, that Gen. GRANT has had no interview with the President on this subject, and that the report probably arose from the fact that Gen. GRANT has expressed himself in favor of the bill, and has also intimated that he would urge the President to sign the bill did he not believe the President's determination to be unchangeably fixed. The General unqualifiedly expresses the opinion that the approval of the bill is demanded by the best interests of the country.

THE AMENDATORY TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee took up the Tax Bill this morning and gave it the most attentive and rigorous consideration, ending in its completion this evening, when it was reported to the Senate. The Committee have made few changes from the House bill. They have taken leather from the free list, and put bar, plate and sheet iron on the list. These are the principle changes. The income, whisky and cotton taxes remain unchanged, likewise railroad and gas companies, as fixed in the House bill.

THE VETO MESSAGES.

The President, at a late hour to-night, was engaged in the preparation of his message upon the Military Government Reconstruction Bill, and it will be sent to Congress beyond a doubt to-morrow. The message will be quite lengthy, and principally devoted to legal features of the bill. The tone of the message is firm and respectful. It is also probable that the veto of the Tenure-of-Office Bill will be sent to Congress to-morrow. In this case, beside objecting to the House amendment including members of Cabinet in the category of other Federal offices, the President objects to the bill because it makes the tenure of other officers during good behavior or for life. The provision in the Army Bill, which provides that the headquarters of the General shall not be removed from Washington, that all orders shall emanate from the General, &c., is regarded as unconstitutional, and there is no doubt that that bill will be vetoed on these grounds.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATE BILL.

The Senate to-day made brief work of the House Greenback Bill. They promptly adopted the loan certificate substitute as reported, and then added a new section, reported by the Senate Finance Committee, which prohibits any National Bank from paying or receiving interest on bank balances when held as a part of their reserve, and also prohibits compound-interest notes from being held as a part of their reserve after July 1, 1867. This is generally regarded as a more conservative measure than the Senate's original proposition. It will go to the House to-night, which will non-concur, and the matter will then go to a committee of conference. The Senate and House are so far apart on this subject that it is impossible to tell what will be the result.

GOV. SWANN, OF MARYLAND.

Politicians were much surprised to-day by the unexpected action of Gov. SWANN in withholding his resignation of the Gubernatorial Chair. As the story goes, Judge BOND and other leading Radicals of Baltimore have alternated between that city and Washington through all this Winter, and have had numerous and lengthy consultations with Mr. CRESWELL, Gov. FRANCIS THOMAS, and other Radical members of Congress from Maryland. Judge BOND was on the floor of the House yesterday for a considerable period. It has been evident for several days past that something was on the tapis relative to Maryland matters. That it must be connected with the Senatorship was concluded from certain points which had leaked out, and from the fact the projected plan of territorializing Maryland had fallen through. In these facts are found, so the story goes, the reasons which have so suddenly induced Gov. SWANN to remain in his present office. Mr. SWANN was to be sworn in as United States Senator, and his credentials referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He was to be allowed to retain his seat until after the adjournment of the Maryland Legislature on the 10th of March, when the Judiciary Committee would report against him, and the Senate oust him from his seat. The vacancy occurring during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor would have the power to fill it, and his appointee would hold the seat until the next meeting of the Maryland Legislature, which would not take place for two years. A promise is said to have been made by Lieut.-Gov. COX, in this event, to appoint Senator CRESWELL. This information was carried from this city to Gov. SWANN yesterday morning, just in time to prevent the consummation of this plan, by the resignation of SWANN and the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. COX in his place. Such is the story told here by Marylanders to-night, but I cannot guarantee its truthfulness.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL.

Among the *on dits* afloat to-day is one to the effect that Postmaster-General RANDALL is to resign and go to Vienna *vice* J. LATHROP MOTLEY resigned.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. DEFREES, the newly-elected Superintendent of Public Printing, will enter upon the discharge of his official duties on Friday, the 1st of March.

PERSONAL.

In announcing the merited promotion of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE P. IHRIE, Paymaster at Denver, Colorado, the telegraph made the name unrecognizable. This correction is due to so gallant an officer, who gained distinction in the field during the rebellion.

The Expected Veto—The Tariff Bill—Ship Canal Across the Isthmus—Business at the Land Office—The Financial Bills—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The President has postponed sending in the veto of the Reconstruction Bill to-day. Common rumor assigns this delay to the importunities of distinguished personages, some of whom called upon him this forenoon and endeavored to persuade him to sign the bill. On the part of his most intimate friends, however, it is alleged that he will certainly adhere to his veto, which was laid before the Cabinet yesterday.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House of Representatives has been engaged this week eleven hours on the Tariff Bill, and had up to adjournment acted on only eighty-two of the 275 amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. Considering the very few days which remain of this Congress and the large amount of other interesting business to be transacted, the present indications are that the bill will not become a law.

SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The President has approved the resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It authorizes them to be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, as far as he may be able to do so without prejudice to the naval service, and without additional expense to the government.

BUSINESS OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, certified copies of approved lists containing thirty-seven thousand four hundred acres of land accruing to said State under the act of Congress of March, 3, 1863, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a military wagon road, thirty miles having been completed in Wisconsin. The Commissioner has also received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 26,283 acres of the public lands during the month of January last at the following local offices: Marquette, Mich.; Sioux City, Iowa; Greenleaf, Minn.; Vermillion, Dakotah Territory; Stevens' Point, Wis.; Denver City, Colorado Territory.

A greater portion of the land was taken under the Homestead Law, for actual settlement and cultivation.

THE FINANCIAL BILLS.

The Greenback and Loan Certificate Bills are both in danger of failing because of the pertinacity with which the Senate and House adhere to their respective bills. The Senate, it is certain from its action to-day, will not adopt the House Greenback Bill, while the House, instead of receding from its greenback measure, is more in favor of it than it was on the day of its passage. Hence the dead-lock, which it will be difficult to break to the satisfaction of either party.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Safford has been placed on waiting orders. Acting First Assistant Engineer Alexander Magee, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Moores have been honorably discharged. Passed Assistant paymaster Robert W. Allen has been ordered to the *Swatara*. Paymaster George F. De Barton detached from the *Swatara*, and ordered to settle accounts.

ARMY MATTERS.

First-Lieut. L. HOWARD, Thirty-ninth Infantry, is ordered to his regiment in the Department of the Gulf, and permitted to delay thirty days *en route*. The following have delays granted before joining their regiments: Second-Lieut. JESSE M. LEE, Thirty-ninth Infantry, thirty days; Second-Lieut. R. B. OLIVER, Eighth Cavalry, thirty days; Second-Lieut. M. J. AMICK, Tenth Cavalry, fifteen days.

Major-Gen. STEELE, commanding in the Department of Columbia, in General Orders dated Fort Vancouver, W. T., Jan. 1, announces the gallantry of Capt. JOHN H. WALKER, Second Battalion United States Infantry, who, on Oct. 21, with a force consisting of himself, Private ROBERTSON, Company H, First Cavalry, and three civilians, defeated a band of thirty Piute savages, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon. Gen. STEELE also commends the conduct of Lieut. H. B. DUTMAN and his detachment of

Company I, First Oregon Infantry, who with three Klamath Indians from Fort Klamath, in conjunction with a small detachment of troops from Camp Bitwell, California, under Lieut. SMALL, First United States Cavalry, who on the 26th of October, in the vicinity of Lake Abert, attacked and completely routed a band of Snake Indians seventy strong. In this engagement, lasting three hours, fourteen savages were killed, more than twenty wounded, and fifteen lodges, together with Winter supplies for a hundred persons, were destroyed.

COAST SURVEY REPORT.

The annual Coast Survey report, now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Printing, will contain among other matters a Coast Survey manual, explaining the methods and process employed in the survey of the coast, applicable to all local surveys intended to be accurate. Many of these methods have been elaborated by experience in the field, and will be very useful to civil engineers throughout the United States, satisfying frequent inquiries made at the Coast Survey office. The report will contain about 280 printed pages and 24 sketches.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, recommended the erection of a building for the exclusive use of the Agricultural Department. Judiciary-square is spoken of and recommended by the Department as a suitable site for the building.

The matter for the annual report of agriculture for 1866 was presented to Congress to-day, and referred to the Committee on Printing. It embraces, in addition to the work of the Department, papers from some of the best agricultural writers in the country, including Judge FRENCH, S. EDWARDS TODD, X. A. WILLARD, B. PERLEY POORE and WILLIAM CLOUGH, from the editorial ranks, and others well known in agricultural literature.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the appointment of JAMES W. BLACK to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri.

Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge University, having been appointed Superintendent of the Coast Survey, was sworn into office to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS COAST DEFENCES.

The Commission consisting of Hon. Judge VERPLANCK, of Buffalo, and Mr. COLLIER, of Philadelphia, have been in session in this city since Thursday last, upon claims of Massachusetts for coast defence, the whole amount of which is about $250,000.

SCHOOLS FOR REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.

A circular has been issued from the Freedmen's Bureau having in view the more complete organization of schools for refugees and freedmen and the improvement in knowledge of the adult freedmen.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Chief Justice announced to the bar that the Court would not hear arguments in any case after No. 156, and that it should adjourn on Thursday, the 28th inst., until the first Monday in April next.

No. 11—original. The Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, vs. the State of West Virginia. This is the case to determine the jurisdiction of the two States in respect to certain counties. The demurrer to the bill set for argument on the first Monday in May next.

No. 154. City of Philadelphia, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Diehl; Internal Revenue tax on gas consumed by plaintiff in error. Argument concluded.

No. 151. Ewing, plaintiff in error, vs. City of St. Louis. Cause argued on behalf of defendant in error and submitted on behalf of plaintiff in error.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Meade vs. The United States.—Argument opened by Mr. WEED, Assistant Solicitor for the United States.

Richard W. Meade, Administrator, &c., vs. The United States.—This is the old and familiar Spanish claim of R. W. Meade, deceased, the father of Gen. Meade and of the present claimant, Commodore Meade, of the Navy. The deceased had claims against the Spanish Government in 1819 for supplies furnished during the invasion of that country by the French under Napoleon, and the question to be tried is, whether under the treaty with Spain of 1819 the United States assumed the settlement of this claim. The Court of Claims once decided the case adversely to the claim, but Congress referred it back, with a view of having it taken thence to the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of that Court having been extended to such cases as this. Joseph H. Bradley and Caleb Cushing appear for the claim, and the Government is represented by Solicitor Norton and Assistant Solicitor Weed.

Disastrous Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The extensive cotton mill of Mr. BLUNDIN, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was burned this morning. The loss is sustained by the following companies: Commerce, Lennox, American Exchange, Niagara, North American, Albany City, Providence, Washington, Norwich, Humboldt, Resolute, Excelsior, New-England, People's, Merchants', Maryland, Home of New-Haven, Arctic, Citizens' and Mechanics', Harmony, City of Hartford, Citizens', Phœnix of Brooklyn, each $10,000; Metropolitan, $7,500; Home of New-Haven, North America of Hartford, Knickerbocker, Howard, Fulton, Merchants' and Mechanics', each $2,500. Total insurance, $145,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Six houses belonging to the Pierce Butler estate, on Fifth and Callowhill streets, were damaged by fire this morning. Loss about $30,000; no insurance.

Excitement at Buffalo over Medical Subjects.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Five dead bodies, two males, two females, and one newborn infant, were found by the Detective Police at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot this afternoon. They were shipped through the American Express Company for Ann Arbor, Mich. The bodies were packed in flour barrels in a nude state, and had not been dead over a week. They were not decomposed and bore no marks of violence. The bodies are now been cleansed of flour, and will be exposed for identification to-morrow morning. The city is wild with excitement to know whose relations have been thus desecrated by body snatchers.

Military Movements in Canada.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

It is rumored in military circles that a large body of volunteers will be called out in active service early next month. The officers attending military school here are instructed to report at their respective headquarters not later than March 8. Instructions have also been received by Captains of companies throughout the country to see that they have a full complement of men, and to have arms and accoutrements complete and in good order.

Temperance Convention at Harrisburgh

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

At the Temperance Convention this morning a resolution was adopted calling on the medical profession to be careful in prescribing alcoholic drinks. A resolution was also adopted urging the enacting of a law to prevent the sale of so-called bitters. HORACE GREELEY was introduced, amid great applause, and made a lengthy and able speech, for which he subsequently received a vote of thanks.

Lynch Law Anticipated in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A negro was confined in jail last night for attempting to violate and seriously injuring a little white girl a few miles out in the country. It is thought he will be hanged to-night.

LEXINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

JAMES ROBERTSON, a son of the Chief-Justice, was found dead this morning in the suburbs. Intemperance and exposure were the cause.

Arrest of a Postmaster at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

F. W. PARSONS, Postmaster at Niagara Falls, was arrested on Monday last, charged with opening letters received at his office. He was examined before United States Commissioner GORHAM to-day, and held to bail at $1,500 to appear for trial at the United States Court, to be held at Utica on March 19, HORATIO A. PARSONS, armer, father of the accused, becoming surety.

Officers of the Canadian Confederation.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Under the confederation Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD is to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or Upper Canada; Hon. JOHN ROSE, M. P. for Montreal, of Quebec or Lower Canada. It is reported that they will be knighted. ROSE was leader of the annexation movement in 1847.

The imports at this port last week were $418,365 in excess of the corresponding period last year.

Lecture by Hon. Horace Greeley at Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured to-night at the Court-house, on "Self-made Men," to a brilliant audience. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of a library for the use of the workmen of the Lochiel Iron Works.

Sailing of the China from Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *China* sailed at 2 P. M. to-day, taking seventy passengers for Liverpool and twenty for Halifax. She took no specie.

The Fenians.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Fenian State Convention continued in session in this city through to-day. The proceedings were of a strictly secret character. It is understood that positive measures have been decided upon. A large public meeting was held at the City Hall this evening. It was addressed by President ROBERTS and Senator MORRISON. Men volunteered and funds were collected for the Fenian cause. It is rumored that Canadian detectives are in town.

AMUSEMENTS.

INAUGURATION PROMENADE MATINEE.—On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, the new Academy of Music will be thrown open for the grand inaugural promenade matinée. The three colossal orchestras under the direction of BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA, which are to provide the music at the Bal d'Opera to-morrow night, will interpret the beauties of a well-prepared programme, and all the gay and festive accessories which are expected to insure the unprecedented success of the ball will be retained for this occasion. The promenade will continue from 1 until 4 o'clock, affording ladies from the adjacent cities, as well as those who are not disposed to attend the ball itself, an admirable opportunity for spying out the beauties of the place and otherwise informing themselves concerning the *locale*.

BAL D'OPERA.—The Bal d'Opera tickets are among the things that were plenty, but are now in demand. The Academy will be inaugurated to-morrow night in the most brilliant possible manner, and every indication of social and artistic success that could be desired is already afforded. The music of the entertainment will be a feature worthy of the occasion and of the able men who prepare it, while the display of toilette and the convocation of notables will be unprecedented. It will not be forgotten that to the purchasers of season tickets for the opera complimentary tickets to the ball will be issued, and it is pleasant to add, the sale of these is already very active.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY.—A first-class minstrel troupe, under the management of Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN, long and favorably known in the business, is performing at the Fifth-avenue Opera House. GEORGE CHRISTY, the "Yacht Race," and the "Black Crook," as given by the "Biglimb Ballet Troupe," are the attractions. A *matinée* is given every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—This series of pictures is at once entertaining and instructive, moral and suggestive. The pilgrim had a pretty rough time of it *en route*, but, as will be seen, succeeded finally in attaining to a point of enjoyment known only to those who bear the cross with the hope of sooner or later wearing the crown. Mr. GREENWOOD lectures upon the peculiarities of the Pilgrim in the purest English, and with a grace of elocution not altogether unlike that of the late lamented EVERETT. It is a good thing for ladies and children to see, and by no means unprofitable for the older portion of the masculine community.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. Peter B. Sweeney Appointed City Chamberlain.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. CHAS. E. LOEW in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY for the office of City Chamberlain, in place of Mr. DANIEL DREW, deceased.

On motion of Mr. COMAN, the nomination was confirmed, twelve members voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. HARDY and WHITE in the negative.

Mr. HARDY presented the report of the Committee on Finance on the estimates for the present year. He said that it contained a review of the City Government since its organization, and showed that the annual increase in taxes was not due to the Common Council, but to State legislation.

On motion, it was ordered to be published in the Corporation papers, and 2,500 copies to be printed in document form.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 4 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Hall of Military Records, Coroners' and Other Bills.

This Board held a special meeting at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the Chair.

Mr. SHALER offered a resolution that the subject of making an appropriation to aid in the erection of the Hall of Military Records, be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. It was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, amounting to $5,673 25, was adopted.

The following bills, for work and materials used in the construction of the new Court-house, were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron work	$28,977 93
J. T. Barnard & Sons, coal and wood	1,244 50
A. Noell and others, glass	1,650 00
August Runkle, photographing	126 00
G. Teets, tinning	56 25
Pay-roll of laborers to Feb. 16	5,055 91

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE COAL CONSUMERS BENEFIT COMPANY.

Meeting of Stockholders—Stirring Up the Managers—Investigation of the Affairs of the Company.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Consumer's Benefit Company was held last evening at No. 274 Grand-street. There were about forty persons present. The chair was occupied by Mr. SCHROEDER. Mr. HENRY PERTSCH officiated as Secretary, and Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON as Treasurer. At the previous meeting a Committee had been appointed to wait upon the Trustees of the Company and to obtain a statement of the condition of affairs from them, and ascertain the reason why they now failed to supply stockholders as heretofore with coal, below or even at the market rates. The Committee reported that they waited upon the Treasurer, Mr. JENKINS and upon Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and Mr. DINGLAN, two of the Trustees, and that the interview was such as to inspire with more confidence in the integrity of the Company, although it failed to satisfy them clearly as to the management of its affairs. Mr. JENKINS handed the Committee the following statement of the position of the Company:

The Consumer's Benefit Coal Company contracted to buy the whole of the Andenried Colliery for $300,000, and paid for one-third when the Company was organized $100,000, and since that time $35,000 more has been paid, making the Consumer's Benefit Coal Company the owners of $135,000 of the colliery, and the Andenried Company $165,000. The agreement with the Andenried Company is to work the mine, when it can be done profitably, each party paying their portion of the expenses, and to receive their portion of coal. The cost of mining, transportation, and delivery of coal, is at present more than the selling price in New-York, therefore the Consumers Benefit Coal Company cannot go on mining until the price of coal rises, unless the stockholders will take it at cost. There has been sold and issued of the stock of the Consumers Benefit Company, about 18,590 shares, and there is due to the Andenried Company for expenses in sinking a shaft that was agreed to be paid for in stock, about 1,600 shares, leaving 30,000 shares unissued. The Company has on hand about 600 tuns of coal, and owe about 12,000. The Company can commence working again as soon as coal will bring as much as it costs for mining and transportation.

The reading of this statement was followed by an earnest discussion among the shareholders, resulting in the appointment of a committee of ten to investigate the affairs of the Company thoroughly, and to report to a general meeting of the shareholders to be duly convened.

Sale of 60,000 Tons of Scranton Coal—A Decline in Prices.

Yesterday 60,000 tons of Scranton coal were offered at auction through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer.

The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding lagged, and as was anticipated, a considerable decline in prices took place. The very large sales of coal which have been made at public auction during the present month have undoubtedly had an effect on the market, and prices have necessarily receded.

The following are the figures of yesterday's sale:

6,000 tons Steamboat coal	$4 80	@	$4 87½
13,000 tons Lump coal	4 15	@	4 35
12,000 tons Grate coal	5 00	@	5 25
8,000 tons Egg coal	4 70	@	4 80
14,000 tons Stove coal	5 05	@	5 20
7,000 tons Chestnut coal	4 05	@	4 10
60,000			

The following prices were obtained at the previous sale of Scranton coal:

4,000 tons Steamer coal	$5 35	@	$5 50
6,000 tons Lump coal	4 00	@	4 20
5,000 tons Grate coal	5 75	@	6 10
5,000 tons Egg coal	5 25	@	5 35
7,000 tons Stove coal	5 75	@	5 87½
3,000 tons Chestnut coal	4 45	@	4 87½

The following prices were obtained at the last sale of Pittston coal:

105,500 tons Lump coal	$5 00
37,050 tons Steamer coal	5 12½
20,700 tons Grate coal	5 12½
18,600 tons Egg coal	5 25
14,250 tons Stove coal	5 40
11,900 tons Chestnut coal	5 25
208,000	

These figures show an average decline of fifty-three cents per ton since the January sale of Scranton coal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, will take charge of the coach department of the Firemen's Ball, and has issued the following notice: Company to the Firemen's Ball this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north, through Irving-place, in delivering their company, passing out through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for their delivery. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as have passed by inspection.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, BERNARD FRIEDLAND was discovered lying on the pavement near the railroad archway, in continuation of College-place, between Barclay and Vesey streets, in a state of gross intoxication. On being removed to the Chambers-street Station-house, it was ascertained that FRIEDLAND had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, the foot being terribly crushed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is supposed that he was run over by one of the cars passing through the cut.

SALE OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. will commence selling, this afternoon, at No. 498 Broadway, a rare collection of books, being the private library of a gentleman who has spent many years in getting it together. It embraces many works which are exceedingly valuable, on account of their scarcity and the fact that they contain illustrations by old artists, whose works have never been equaled. A large collection of French literature and medical works will be included in the sale.

BOND ROBBERY.—Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, of No. 8 King-street, has for some weeks past had concealed beneath the carpet of her second-story front room $3,000 worth of 5.20 and 7.30 United States bonds. She looked for the valuable package yesterday morning, but only found the paper which once contained the bonds. Two men were engaged by Mrs. WILSON to put up a bedstead in the room, and suspicion attaches itself to them. The affair is under Police investigation.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONCERT.—The scholars of the Spring-street Baptist Sabbath-school gave a musical entertainment to their friends in the Church, near Varick-street, last evening. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the programme, although quite lengthy, was very creditably rendered and well received by the audience. The affair will be repeated this evening, when, doubtless, all the seats will be fully occupied at an early hour.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—ISAAC CARROLL, residing in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, attempted suicide, early yesterday morning, by jumping into the North River, at the foot of Eighty-second-street. He was speedily rescued by some citizens and given into the hands of the Thirty-first Precinct Police. No cause has been assigned for the desperate act.

NEW MASONIC LODGE.—Raymond Lodge F. and A. M. (under dispensation,) held its first communication on Saturday evening last, when the First Degree was exemplified by the Master, SAMUEL E. BECKNER, Esq. The other officers of the Lodge are—JOHN H. MCKAY, S. W.; SAMUEL W. S. FORT, J. W.; COLSON C. HAMILTON, Secretary.

A CORRECTION.—In our report of the Special Sessions in yesterday's TIMES, by an unfortunate transposition of names, Mr. ISAAC N. DAVIS, a respectable merchant in Pearl-street, was made to appear as being accused of theft by one MAURICE LEVY. Mr. DAVIS was, however, the complainant in the case and LEVY was the thief.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The steamer *Pereire* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Brest, making the passage in a little over ten days. This is considered good time at this season of the year. She brings dates to the 15th.

CHURCH CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A concert will be given this evening by Misses MARY L. and LYDIA DAVIS, in the Baptist Church corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets. A very excellent programme is announced.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Some time about the 23d August last, a man named JAMES GERRITY was robbed of a gold watch and chain while sleeping in a cart in Atlantic-street. The act of taking the watch from GERRITY's pocket awakened him and a struggle ensued, in which he was knocked down and the thief escaped. A man named PATRICK HOLLAND, being suspected, was subsequently arrested and tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions at the December term. The evidence being deemed conclusive by the Jury, the prisoner was convicted. After conviction a man named MCKAY came forward and stated to the District-Attorney that he had himself committed the robbery for which HOLLAND had been convicted. His story was so plausible that HOLLAND was released, and he (MCKAY) held for the offence, on his own confession. The District-Attorney afterward learned some facts which led him to believe that the statement of MCKAY was altogether untrue, and that he had been induced by the friends of HOLLAND to acknowledge himself as the guilty party. HOLLAND was thereupon again arrested, and his second trial for the same offence was commenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

THE EXCISE LAWS.—The following persons, charged with violating the Excise Laws, were arraigned before the Justices yesterday morning: CHARLES ECKSTEIN, for keeping his saloon open after midnight, claimed a Jury trial, which was accorded by Justice BUCKLEY, and the hearing was adjourned. LOUIS MARSHEDER was arrested for the same offence. It was shown on the examination that the arrest was made under a misapprehension of the time—the City Hall clock being a few minutes faster than the correct time. Justice CORNWELL not being able to decide by the evidence whether the arrest was made before or after the time set by law, gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the case. MARIA HODGSON's case was similar, and the examination adjourned. FREDERICK SHUNTER was fined $30 for opening his place before daylight.

A MAN KILLED IN A SEWER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a laborer, named PATRICK ROONEY, residing in Stewart's-alley, near Water-street, while engaged in cleaning the sewer in Flatbush-avenue, near Atlantic-avenue, was caught between two railroad cars, one of the Greenwood and the other of the Flatbush-avenue lines. The injuries he sustained did not seem to effect him much, but an hour later he commenced vomiting blood. He sat himself down on the sidewalk, where he died shortly thereafter. Officers ENNIS and SHERIDAN conveyed the body to the Fiftieth Precinct Station-house, where it was viewed by Coroner SMITH and a Jury. The inquest will be held on Friday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE WORKINGMEN OF BROOKLYN.—A meeting of delegates from the several trade societies of this city to the Workingmen's Convention at Cooper Institute, was held at Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. Mr. HENRY KRATZ presided, and after some routine business the following peamanent officers were elected: President, EDWARD GALLAGHER; Vice-President, J. WRIGHT; Recording Secretary, T. LOWREY; Treasurer, HENRY KRATZ. The meeting then adjourned until the 5th of March.

SENTENCE OF BURGLAR'S APPRENTICES.—Two hard-looking characters, named JOHN WALKER and WILLIAM KEARNEY, said to be apprentices of a well-known burglar and thief named JOHN SHIELDS, were yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days each by Justice DAILY. Their employer is under arrest, awaiting examination on a charge of burglary and robbery, which he is supposed to have committed in October last.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS.—The case of THOMAS RODGERS, examined before United States Commissioner NEWTON on the charge of putting false brands on barrels of spirits, and removing them illegally from his distillery, at No. 3 Navy-street, was concluded yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, who proved that no whisky had been illegally removed, and the defendant was discharged.

THE EXCISE LAW.—ANTON GROSS, proprietor of the lager-beer garden No. 394 Grand-street, Eastern District, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DAILEY on a charge of violating the 14th section of the Excise Law. The charge was preferred by THOMAS GIBSON, of No. 30 North Second-street. The case was adjourned until this morning.

COULD NOT AGREE.—The Jury in the case of MARTIN MCCORMICK, tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions on the charge of rape, being unable to agree, were discharged yesterday morning after being locked up all night. They stood 11 for conviction and one for acquittal. The prisoner was remanded.

A POLICEMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF.—Policeman O'BRIEN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, accidentally shot himself though the hand on Tuesday night, while dispersing a gang of disorderly persons from the corner of Hudson and Fulton avenues. The injury is of a very painful character.

THE RECENT STABLE ROBBERY.—JOHN LOGAN, *alias* NEELEY, said to be an old offender, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of being implicated in the recent robbery of JOHN GRANT's livery-stable, No. 7 Doughty-street. He was committed to await a hearing.

The New-York Weekly.

Published this week, contains an exciting and charming story by the world-renowned authoress, MARGARET BLOUNT. It is entitled "The Heir of Balfour Hall," and is full of the most romantic and thrilling incidents. The plot is marked by that chain of strange and mysterious circumstances which have characterized all the great authoress' previous works. See advertisement in another column.—*Literary Album.*

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MORE TRIUMPHS FOR
Herring's Patent Safes.
GREAT FIRE AT WELLSVILLE.
HERRING'S SAFE AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 1st of February our town met with a severe calamity—twenty-four buildings were burned to the ground. Our grocery-store—a frame building, three stories high—was consumed by the devouring flames. We had one of your Champion Fire-proof Safes in use, containing our books and papers and some bank bills, all of which came out unharmed, although your Safe was surrounded by very combustible liquids—a quantity of kerosene oil on the south side of it, and a considerable quantity of linseed, lubricating and whale oils on the north side of it; also, nine or ten barrels of brandies and other liquors in close proximity to it, with nothing but a wood partition between these and the Safe, all of which were burned around it.

Your Champion Safe owned by us was subjected to a fire three times as terrific, and twice the length of time, as the safe of another make owned by York & Chamberlain, and our books came out in better condition than theirs.

Yours, truly, JUDD & CO.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the above statement.
HOYT & LEWIS, Bankers.
W. T. BARNES, P. M.
R. & J. DOTY.
HENRY L. JONES.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MOBILE.
TWO BLOCKS BURNED.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:
MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 18, 1867.

GENTS: My store was totally consumed by the great fire on Saturday night, Feb. 9, which destroyed nearly a whole square of buildings in the centre of the business portion of our city. I had one of your Patent Champion Safes in use. On Sunday I reached it and found it too hot to open. I left it in the ruins to cool until Monday, when I got it open. The money, papers and books, with other contents, were preserved in excellent condition. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam; otherwise they have no appearance of having been through one of the largest and hottest fires that ever took place in Mobile. Every word and line is perfectly legible, and I am more than pleased with the result.

FERD. NEUMANN, Agent.

GREAT FIRE AT WILLOUGHBY, OHIO.
Great part of the town destroyed.
WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1867.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: What price can you send me a No. 7 Safe? I had one of yours, about a No. 4 I think, that just went through a thirty-six-hour fire, and all books came out safe. Can you use the old one at same price? Please answer at once.

Yours truly, W. H. MERRIAM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
Manufactured only by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Point on which All Physicians Agree. Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state, without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be. New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM MF'G CO. And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

The Amazon.
THE AQUATIC ANIMALS. PROF. AGASSIZ'S FOURTH LECTURE.
The New-York *Weekly Tribune* of Feb. 26 contains the fourth of Agassiz's remarkable lectures. Price five cents; $2 per annum. The next number of the *Weekly Tribune* will contain the fifth lecture. Subject—*Land Animals.*

A Card.
The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Public Health.
We feel justified in calling the attention of physicians and the public to the fact, that there exists only one preparation in the world, which by reason of its efficacy as a remedy, and its unsurpassed taste as a nutricious beverage, possesses so many indorsements by science, and that is HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, the greatest tonic invigorator and remedy of the age.

It has been stated in the report by the Special Committee to the New-York Academy of Medicine, that Hoff's Malt differs in some marked particulars from the usual preparations of malt known as ale, beer and porter; further, that it is calculated to act as a mild tonic, and even as a nutrient, especially in consequence of the moderate quantity of alcohol it contains in comparison with them.

We confine ourselves to the statement that Hoff's Malt Extract contains less alcohol than the mildest beer, and more nutricious matters than the strongest; and we rely upon the profession and the public to give the preference to this preparation over all the alcoholic drinks, and other so-named specifics which are praised only by their proprietors.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
Depot for America No. 542 Broadway.
Price per single dozen $6.
One dozen and upwards delivered to any part of the City and suburbs.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. H. A. Camp respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she has opened a Children's Clothing-store on the second floor of No. 896 Broadway, New-York.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 319 Broadway.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *pulmonary* and *bronchial affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—MITCHELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Van Aken, Mr. ELI BENEDICT to Miss MATTIE E., youngest daughter of Henry S. Mitchell, Esq., of this City.

GRAEF—MACLAURIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, ANTON GRAEF to EMILY, daughter of Wm. S. MacLaurin, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

ROSA—CARVELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's Church, CARL ROSA, of Hamburg, to Mme. PAREPA CARVELL, of England.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, of heart disease, J. C. L. ANDREWS, of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, Feb. 28, from his late residence, Goshen. Trains leave per Erie Railway at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOTH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, CHARLES A. BOOTH, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., and members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BANKS.—After a brief illness, WATER T. BANKS, only child of Thomas and Harriet S. Banks, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 15th-st., on Thursday, 28th, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, THOMAS BROWN, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Thomas G., Augustus L. and Charles E. Brown, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Thomas G. Brown, No. 170 West 48th-st., on Friday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, Mrs. FRANCES BUTLER, beloved wife of Wm. H. Butler, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 50 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

COVERT.—At Jericho, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 26, MARY, wife of A. D. Covert, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friday, March 1.

CLEVELAND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, MARY GERTRUDE, only daughter of William H. and Charlotte H. Cleveland, aged 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 217 West 10th-st., one door from the corner of Bleecker-st., to-day, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, Westchester County, for interment.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JOHN DOUGLAS, late of Whithorn, Scotland, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, Wm. Anderson, No. 220 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

DURYEA.—At her residence, in the town of Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 25, IDA, relict of the late Jacob M. Duryea.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Jamaica Depot on the arrival of the Long Island Railroad train, leaving James-slip at 9 o'clock, and Hunter's Point at 9½ on Friday morning.

DYE.—MARGARET, wife of the late Clarkson Dye, and eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth McLean, departed this life Tuesday, Feb. 26, aged 50 years.

Funeral at Bedford-st. M. E. Church on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Mamaroneck, ALIDA PALMER HOWELL, second daughter of Cecelia A. Howell and the late Ephraim H. Howell.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her grandfather, Thomas Palmer, at Mamaroneck, on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. New-Haven cars from 27th-st.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, ANNIE HOE, daughter of Cyrus J. and Emily A. Lawrence, and grand-daughter of Richard M. Hoe, aged 1 year, 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 66 East 125th-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1½ P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LILLIE.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, Rev. JOHN LILLIE, D. D., Pastor of Presbyterian Church of that place, aged 54 years.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, PETER MILLER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 759 8th-av., on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POULSON.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM POULSON, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 140 Henry-st.

REYNOLDS.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 47 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., RICHARD WADE THOMAS, son of William W. and E. M. Thomas, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, ARCHIBALD WATT, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 139th-st. and 7th-av., on Saturday, March 2, at 12 o'clock.

SUMMONS.—The Brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Rooms, (Corinthian,) Odd Fellows' Hall, this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, CHAS. A. BOOTH.

JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

A. DESMOND, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 119.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Bowery and First-street, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, gray hair, full face, bald on the front of the head, dressed as follows: Black silk hat, Beebe's make; brown sack overcoat, brown undercoat, black vest, brown pants, gaiter shoes, long woolen stockings, brown silk gloves. Found on the person the following articles: A carpenter's rule, two lead pencils, four dollars and thirty-five cents in pockets.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 120.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 6 North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, about five feet six inches high, moustache, and hair under the lower lip, dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, double-breasted vest, black pants, calf boots, silk scarf, with little gold pin and stone, white cotton shirt, underdrawers and knit woolen shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Had on two coats, the under one a blue sack, and the overcoat heavy black frock; in the right hand pocket found a tobacco pouch, in his vest, six cigars. The body had apparently been in the water about a fortnight. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. Dr. Bright:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request I would state:

1. That my contract and connection with the *Independent* have terminated.

2. That my Sermons and Lecture-room Talks appear, with my authorization and consent, only in the EXAMINER & CHRONICLE and the *Methodist*.

3. The continued appearance of the sermons in the *Independent* arises from the fact that a small overplus had accumulated in the office, which I did not think I had a right to control.

But to the EXAMINER & CHRONICLE and the *Methodist* only, hereafter, and until further notice, will Mr. Ellinwood, my authorized reporter, send new Sermons and Lecture-room Talks.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1867.

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We will just briefly mention.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Net assets Feb. 1, 1866			$14,118,[illegible]
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.			
Premiums.			
Original first year	$2,209,374 [illegible]		
Renewals	2,938,375 [illegible]	— $5,[illegible]	
Interest		1,[illegible]	
Rents		[illegible]	— [illegible]
Total			$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.			
Paid claims by death		$[illegible]	
Matured endowments		[illegible]	
Cash dividends.			
Additions to claims by death	$178,747 [illegible]		
Additions to matured endowments	3,938 [illegible]		
Post-mortem dividends	52,116 17		
Dividends used in payment of premiums	459,249 75		
Total dividends paid in cash during the year		694,049 73	
Commissions		258,491 [illegible]	
Paid for annuities		11,934 13	
Paid for surrendered policies		154,575 [illegible]	
Paid in liquidation of future commissions		456,[illegible]	
Exchange, postage, advertising, taxes and medical examiners		137,707 46	
Salaries and legal expenses		98,528 11	
Printing and stationery and sundry office expenses		64,086 [illegible]	
Office rent for real estate sinking fund		28,000 00	
Profit and loss		49 93	— 2,[illegible]
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1867			$17,[illegible]
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		$1,547,459 07	
Bonds and mortgages		10,097,309 60	
United States and New-York State Stocks, at cost		5,003,108 75	
Real estate		637,711 [illegible]	
Due from agents		53,716 57	—$17,339,[illegible]
Add—			
Interest accrued but not due		$153,863 75	
Interest due and unpaid		3,610 [illegible]	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost		301,795 [illegible]	
Premiums in course of transmission		404,436 83	
Premiums deferred semi-annually and quarterly		808,374 31	— $1,672,079 [illegible]
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1867			$19,311,367 42
Increase in net cash assets for the year			$3,525,[illegible]
THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:			
Total reserve at four per cent. interest, to reinsure outstanding policies and additions			$16,392,[illegible]
Claims ascertained but not yet due			83,[illegible]
Premiums paid in advance			39,551 [illegible]
Net surplus			2,795,[illegible]
Gross assets as above			$19,311,367 42

From the undivided surplus, as stated above ($2,795,478 63,) a dividend has this day been declared to policyholders, available on the anniversaries of the dates of issue in the present year.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued during the year	15,258 policies, insuring		$53,[illegible]
Restored	414 policies, insuring		1,395,109 [illegible]
Total issued during the year	15,672 policies, insuring		$54,875,[illegible]
At Risk Feb. 1, 1866	25,797 policies, insuring		[illegible]
	41,469		$1[illegible]
DEDUCT:			
Dead, matured, surrendered, forfeited, &c	2,831 policies, insuring		8,314,045 [illegible]
In force Jan. 31, 1867	38,638 policies, insuring		129,474,718 [illegible]
And dividend additions on existing policies			17,427,015 31
Total amount insured Jan. 31, 1867			$146,902,733 [illegible]
Increase during the year	12,841 policies, insuring		$46,050,785 [illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing statements, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

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Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE ABOVE-named Company, this day drawn for payment at the office of the Company on the 1st day of March next, amounting to $20,000, viz.: Nos. 459, 267, 48, 200, 203, 586, 647, 103, 161, 818, 847, 66, 439, 641, 291, 309, 641, 916, 842, 682.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, Trustees.
ISAAC H. KNOX,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 3 P. M., and reopened 21st.
F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD COMPANY—The coupons of this Company, due March 1, will be paid on and after this date at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110⅜	110⅝	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881......	110⅝	110⅞	July, 7-30........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107½	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108	108⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 " new, '65.	105⅝	105⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered.	98	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112⅝	112⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	101⅛	101⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
Gold.............	139⅜	139⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	111
August, 7-30.....	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞

We keep on hand a supply of
NEW 5-20 BONDS
to give in exchange for all issues of
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
paying the market rates for Treasury Notes, and selling the Bonds at a price to make it advantageous for correspondents to make the exchange.
VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN,
D. C. FISK, General Partners.
R. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Insurance, City Railroads, Gas-light, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

HOLDERS OF U. S. 7 3.10 NOTES
OF ALL ISSUES
Can have them exchanged for the
NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1865
on the most favorable terms, without delay, by applying to
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

WM. AUG'S. GIBSON.
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
Schedules of (30) thirty or more 10-40 coupons due March 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.
The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.

COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF THE Peninsula Railroad Company, due March 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1867.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half (2½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 1st March to stockholders of record on the 25th February. The transfer-books will be closed on Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock, and reopened on March 5.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.
The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY,
R. H. BULL, Secretary. President.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. KELLER, J. SHAWHAN, G. W. TAY-LOR, MEGIBBEN & BRO., and other choice brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies. For sale by HIBBARD, FISKE & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1867.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, between FRANKLIN and LEONARD STS.,

will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRESH DRY GOODS, comprising

THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK OF

RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS,

adapted to the best class retail trade, viz.:

BLACK and COLORED SILKS in great variety.

PARIS SILK ROBES—A great novelty, just received.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, and HERNANIES, FLORENTINES, BYZANTINES, BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH and FRENCH TAMISE CLOTHS; PARISIAN, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS; 6-4 and 3-4 DELAINES, COURTALD and GROUTS; BEST ENGLISH BLACK CRAPES, and every new desirable goods for mourning.

ALSO,

300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS, NUN'S CLOTH, AUSTRALIAN CLOTH, from auction, at 50c. and upward, the CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SILK and WOOL OTTOMANS, RICH and MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS; PLAIDS for children.

ALSO,

2,000 PIECES MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS, purchased at last week's auction sales, at

25 CENTS AND UPWARD,

being about half the cost of last year's prices; believed to be the CHEAPEST and HANDSOMEST GOODS yet offered at these prices.

Also, PRINTED MARSEILLES, PIQUES, PERCALES, FRENCH and ENGLISH CALICOES, the largest assortment ever offered by us, at low prices.

500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, from 50 cents upward; positively the greatest bargains ever offered.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE LINENS, 50 cents and upward; great reduction from last year's prices. PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, RUSSIA CRASH, 12½ cents and upward.

1,000 PIECES JACONETS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULL and SWISS, from auction, at less than gold cost. BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Also,

200 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS at 30 cents per yard; better goods than Wamsuttas by 3 cents per yard. Also, every description of other makes equally cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE

AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK VERY CHEAP.

EMBROIDERIES

in great variety. POINT LACE SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS, at about gold cost, with 200 LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS from auction. HEMSTITCHED, for ladies and children, from 20 cents upward, the greatest bargains ever offered.

ALSO,

NEEDLE-WORKED BANDS, INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, CLUNY LACE, LINEN COLLARS and SETS, about half price of last year.

ALSO,

500 DOZEN GLOVES from auction, 75 cents and up, the finest goods made in Paris, at less than the market price.

HOSIERY.

500 DOZEN WHITE and BROWN, from 37½c. and up, from auction, at about gold cost.

SILK HOSIERY, BALBRIGGAN, and all other makes of fine Cotton Hosiery, suitable for first-class trade.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER GARMENTS.

SHAWLS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, and PAISLEY, in SQUARE and LONG, the cheapest goods ever offered; SHETLAND, GRENADINE, WOOL, and other desirable styles of SHAWLS. Also,

LLAMA LACE POINTS, ROTONDES, the cheapest goods we ever had.

CLOAKS

in all NEW STYLES, of VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, and materials in stock, and made to order.

LACE CURTAINS

from auction, from very high cost, to NOTTINGHAM, very cheap.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES.

COMFORTABLES of every size and quality.
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES in MOSS, HAIR, STRAW, SEA-GRASS and HUSK.
BLANKETS in
COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE QUALITIES.
An immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
BED AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
MARSEILLES and ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
IRON FURNITURE:
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, BRACKETS, &c.
PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
Everything necessary to supply Institutions, Boarding-houses, Hotels and Private Families can here be found, and always at the lowest market prices. Please call and examine stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, March 6, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

250 dozen cans Peaches.
250 dozen cans Oysters.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jellies.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jams.
500 dozen cans Tomatoes.
250 dozen cans Corn.
150 dozen cans Peas.

The cans to be hermetically sealed. Each to contain two pounds net, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, March 4, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

66,600 pounds Green Rio Coffee, packed in double sacks, gunny and burlaps or cotton, containing one hundred pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds new Rice, 33,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the Coffee and samples of the Rice, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tar, and netweights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this Office until 12 M. the 28th inst. for the following SUPPLIES, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
24,000 lbs. 4½x6 American angle iron.
15 pigs Banca tin.
500 feet boiler felting, 1 inch thick.
40 light rough plate glass, 24in.x48in.x½in.
6 dozen dowelling bits.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
1,000 lbs. ingot copper.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5,000 tight barrel hoop poles.
11,115 feet ash oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
2 engine lathes, 20-inch spring 12-feet bed, with centre and follower rests, universal chuck and face plate.
31 sticks (about 3,134 cubic feet) yellow pine spar timber, 28 feet to 71 feet long, 16½ to 24 inch square, parallel, straight, free from sap, &c.
95,000 lbs. pure dry white lead.
50½ tons best junk.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
28 bars extra cast steel—14 bars 2½x7⁄8 and 8 bars 2⅝x⅜ flat, 3 bars 1⅞ and 3 bars 1¾ round.
40 lap-welded iron boiler tubes, 60½ inch long, 2 inch outside diameter.
2,000 lbs. bead band iron, 3½x3-16.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
50 sides bellows leather.
500 pounds flax twine, 3 thread.
125 feet hose pump, 25 feet lengths coupling, diameter 1⅜ large outside of thread-depth, 7-16 to shoulder, 16 inch thread to inch and 1 hose pipe to fit hose.
24,500 pounds round iron, ⅝ to 2 inches, 18,000 pounds flat iron 1⅛x⅝ to 3x1¼.
6,000 pounds thimble iron, 1⅛x¼ to 3½x⅝; 800 yards thin parcelling.
4,000 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil, pure.
1 Navy Galley, "Packard's" B size, with 1 extra set of linings.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
3,000 pounds red lead, dry; 2,000 pounds white lead, in oil.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Sealed Proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 M., the 4th day of March, 1867, for the following Iron, for immediate use, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense and Government tax at the Washington Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
6,300 Chain links of 2 3-16 inch diameter, and 26⅜ inches long; estimated weight 176,500 pounds.
3,700 Chain links of 1 13-16 inch diameter, and 21¼ inches long; estimated weight 59,300 pounds.
20,790 Chain links of 1 15-16 inch diameter, and 23 inches long; estimated weight 395,100 pounds.
8,200 Chain links of 1 7-16 inch diameter, and 17½ inches long; estimated weight 66,000 pounds.
Total 696,900 pounds.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the same. Blank forms for bids, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.
CONDIT & HANSON.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between us under the firm-name of J. & J. FETTRETCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN FETTRETCH,
JAMES FETTRETCH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.
The business will be continued at No. 418 3d-av. by
JOHN FETTRETCH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. —The late firm of A. L. HOVEY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm will be paid by A. L. HOVEY and J. R. BAKER; and all debts due said firm will be paid to said HOVEY or BAKER.
A. L. HOVEY,
J. R. BAKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of AUTLER & SCHAFFER has been dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by Mr. HENRY COHN, who will sign in liquidation. AUTLER & SCHAFFER.
FEB. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.
(Signed,) A. L. MOWRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867. GEO. H. BEND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.

An unusual opportunity is presented to a publisher or editor desirous of sharing the management and ownership of a prominent and popular newspaper. The prospects of the paper are such as render an interest exceedingly desirable for either a professional journalist or a gentleman familiar with the business details of publishing. The terms will be very favorable to a proper party.

Address OPPORTUNITY, *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE AT DENVER City, Colorado, a drug establishment, doing a large and profitable business, wholesale and retail; capital required, $25,000. Address "DRUGGIST," Box No. 842 Philadelphia Post-office.

A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND jeweler, with a stock of from $6,000 to $8,000, would like to join another in the same business and same amount of capital, in this or some near city. Address J. B. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD-WILL, STOCK and fixtures of a first-class grocery-store, on one of the best avenues in the City; is now doing a first-class family and cash trade. Apply to F. ZITTEL, corner of 30th-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gent's furnishing and hoisery store, established 22 years, the present proprietor wishing to retire; one of the best stands in the City. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPital of $15,000, in a ladies' linen, fancy and furnishing goods manufacturing business, desirably located in this City. Address FINANCIER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH SOME MEANS to take half interest in a well-established carting business. Address TRUCK, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNION SQUARE.
The house and grounds known as the Maison Dorée, 46x206 feet, through to 15th-st.; possession 1st of April next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
This property is offered for sale by special authority from H. C. ADAMS, Feb. 26, 1867.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, north side 116th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; price $8,000. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone half-English basement house for sale on 42d-st. (wide street,) built in most substantial manner by day's work; independent wall, and side window; has all the modern improvements, and separate staircase for servants; size, 20x58x100. If sold immediately, before owner leaves City, price $23,000. Possession May 1. Apply to POTTER BROTHER & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 25x100, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 267 York-st.,) Jersey City; this house is on the Park, the handsomest location in Jersey City, and will be sold for $16,000; property so situated built now, would cost about $20,000; terms easy. Apply as above.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, on 153d-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., a large and handsome house, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience; 50 feet square; very large carriage-house, 27x60 feet, and ten lots of ground; views unsurpassed. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 83 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $25,000 each: also, two on 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 25 feet wide, $40,000 each.
J. B. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house on 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will be sold on favorable terms; also a valuable corner property north of Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY on Houston-st., 47 feet front; the old buildings pay more than net interest, and a new one would pay fifteen per cent. steadily. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE EXTRA WELL-built three-story house and lot, No. 351 10th-st.; has stone cornice, mahogany doors, gas, range, hot and cold water; house 50 feet deep. Inquire of J. WANGLER, No. 346 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE — THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house No. 26 West 37th-st., 24x63, (lot half the block,) with or without mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits, apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 53 and 55 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH basement houses, in perfect order, near Lexington-av., on very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS first-class private stable, No. 179 Lexington-av., having five stalls and ample carriage room. Apply at No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house extension, East 20th-st., north side, near 2d-av. Modern improvements. OWNER, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 352 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,600 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 268 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BRICK, brown-stone basement and sub-cellar, twelve rooms, all modern improvements, in fine order, in President-st., Brooklyn, near the ferry; will sell furnished, if wanted; terms easy, owner going to the country; $8,750.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANU-FACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO SELL WITH very little cash, or rent from 1st of May, near Fulton Ferry, with every convenience; three at $6,000, rent $900; two at $4,600, rent $650; and one at $4,000, rent $600. Apply in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—ON THE BEST STREET IN WILliamsburgh, five minutes' walk from ferry, a handsome three-story high-stoop house with modern improvements. Also a beautiful cottage, stable and two lots.
THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH-basement house, not less than 18, or a high-stoop not less than 22 feet front, both four-stories high, not below 14th-st., and between 7th and Lexington avs.; price not above $22,000. Address, stating size and all particulars, F. L., Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FURnished house, for one or two years from May 1, for a small private family; no notice will be taken of answers to this advertisement, unless they state lowest rent and situation of house. Address Box 4,400 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT AN hour of City Hall, a comfortable dwelling within walking distance of church, schools and depot, at a yearly rent of $600 or $800. Address, giving location, F., Box No. 1,486, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEATLY furnished house in Elizabeth or Orange, N. J., for a gentleman and wife; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, H. J. R., Box No. 1,583 New-York Postoffice.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BE-TWEEN Norwalk and New-York, containing six bedrooms, and accommodations for three or four servants; terms must be moderate. Address T. R. W., Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York City.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO RENT AN office, &c., in an English basement house with a private family, above 14th-st., and central; reference given and required. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 49 East 21st-st.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, with the privilege of purchasing, a furnished house on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, between Englewood and Nyack. Address Box No. 4,383 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY OR TWO-STORY and attic house. Address, stating terms and locality, G. E. L., Box No. 2,393 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen—can be had at No. 93 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on same block with Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Church; unexceptionable reference given and required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,076 Post-office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast, in a private family, at No. 3 5th-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN (WITHOUT BOARD,) or with breakfast and tea, two rooms in a private residence on Murray Hill. Address C. E., Station G., City.

AT NO. 23 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let with board; private table if desired; references required.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 18 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A 25 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENgine, Corliss' make, with fine boiler, steam-pump, heater, pipes and connection, all in complete order; to be delivered by the 1st of May next; may be seen in operation daily in basement No. 62 Duane-st. To be sold, also, the steam hoisting-machine and the shafting in the building. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

Farms at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A delightful country residence commanding a fine view of the Sound, town and country, about one mile from the depot; thirty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation; pear and apple orchards, both large, of the best varieties of fruits; also, a vineyard of fine grapes. House large, newly painted, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, &c. Also for sale horses and carriage, cows, heifers, &c., and a general assortment of farming implements. There is on the place a good ice-house well filled, smoke-house, carriage-house, two good barns and cattle-sheds, also gardener's cottage, built last Autumn. Everything about the place in good condition. For further information apply by letter or on the premises (agents need not apply) to JOHN SLOANE, on the Cove Road, Stamford, Conn.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.
The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Baylis Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor,
No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FIRST-CLASS FARM AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW—Just upon the borders of Flushing, Hempstead and Jamaica, a portion running over the highlands of Long Island, affording beautiful interior and water views. The property embraces above 100 acres luxurious garden land in the highest fertility, with sightly and convenient buildings, thirteen miles from the City, close to a railroad station, just as accessible as the Central Park. It is completely adapted to milk and gardening uses. The situation is remarkably and unexceptionably healthful and extremely pleasant; neighborhood excellent. As a farm, little need be said of it; everybody knows that farming is profitable when it is carried on under the eaves of Fulton market. A practical man would realize $80,000 or $90,000 from it every ten years with perfect ease. This is one of the cheapest estates of the kind within twenty miles of New-York. Price $21,000. C. G. PRATT, No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

VALUABLE RIVER FRONT BUILD-ING lots and houses for sale at Ravenswood, L. I.
On the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.
A front of eight hundred feet front on the river with water grant and dock.
And two hundred desirable building lots in the centre of the village.
Also, several houses fronting the river.
For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M.

CHEAP—OWNER GOING WEST—$6,000 WILL buy a fine country residence with 44¼ acres of good land in Rockland County, 3 miles from Spring Valley, 33 miles by railroad from this City; 4 acres timber, 200 thrifty apple trees; pears and cherries in abundance; a good cottage house delightfully situated on an eminence, beautifully shaded; barn and other buildings good; climate healthful, no musquitoes nor ague; cars leave for Jersey City in the morning and return in the evening; possession immediate; terms easy; will be offered ten days only. See the owner from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at F. J. Bean's Office, No. 113 John-st.

MILL PROPERTY—ALSO A FACTORY site for sale, at Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., a flouring mill and a plaster mill, water wheel between them, nearly new, 2¼ feet from switch, and 30 feet from depot, on Newburgh branch of Erie railway; one of the best locations for business in the county; good water power; no expense of teaming; all done with a truck; also a house for two or three families. It not sold by March 23, will be offered at 2 P. M., on that day, at auction on the premises. DAVID WRIGHT.

TO MILKMEN AND MARKET GAR-DENERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A farm within five minutes' drive of Bay Side Station on the North Shore Railroad, whence are four trains daily to New-York, and within 2½ miles of Flushing, containing 75 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and well fenced. House large, new (13 rooms;) outbuildings numerous, spacious and well arranged. Small fruit in abundance. Neighborhood first class and healthy. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLUM POINT, 115 ACRES, ON THE west shore of Newburgh Bay, 2½ miles south of the City of Newburgh; a residence unsurpassed, if equaled, on the Hudson; of nearly one mile water front to the channel; land first quality; large, fine house and outbuildings, great natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds, superb views, &c. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises, to P. A. VERPLANCK.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence and farm of 560 acres, situated in the fertile valley of the Genesee. The mansion is commodious and contains 13 rooms; all necessary outbuildings in good repair; communicating by water and rail with New-York. The property may be divided so as to form two or three eligible farms; two-thirds may remain on mortgage. For maps or particulars apply to H. G. PIFFARD, No. 337 2d-av., or to D. PIFFARD on the premises, Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York, within 4 minutes' walk of depot, on the best corner of a beautiful park; lot 100x235 feet; house new, (built last year,) 40x57 feet, French roof, built in best manner; furnace, gas, water and water closets; fine lawns, fruit trees, garden, &c.; large barn and carriage-house, 20x40 feet. Price $18,500. Apply to owner, H. D. ROLPH, No. 96 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—Two brick stores, with dwelling over, containing 12 rooms each, with plenty of pantries, at a very low rent, on one of the principal streets; good stand for any kind of business. Also, a cottage-house, with one acre of land, plenty of fruit and good location. Apply to the owner,
E. B. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT and farm 2½ miles from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck; elegant dwelling, 50 by 50, and 180 acres in fine land; graperies, conservatory, commodious stables and carriage-house and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 257 York-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; lot 25x200, to Bright-st.; small barn, garden; view of New-York Bay; pleasant park in front; first-class neighborhood; best part of city; house first-class in every respect; $20,000. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE AND TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON.—For sale, one fine hotel: residences at $900, $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,000 $3,500, $5,500 and upward; 50 acres in plots of any size for sale on good terms; millinery stock for sale and store to rent; other stores to rent. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from the City,) containing 10 rooms, for sale at $8,000; also a picturesque building site of 8 acres for sale low. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or F. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house on Warburton-av., corner of Union-place; lot 62 feet 6 inches by 140 feet. House contains eleven rooms, gas and water; excellent location and convenient to the cars; will be sold low. Inquire of MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 10 Old-slip.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large mansion, with all modern improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, AT NEW-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, consisting of a large stone house, ice-house and other outbuildings; 80 acres cleared and under cultivation. Inquire of
G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

45 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—AT DERBY, Conn., one mile from three villages; a very pleasant home; good buildings, orchard, &c. Will be sold at a bargain, on account of death in family.
CHAS. H. PAUL, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 50 ACRES, 34 miles up the Hudson River, in Westchester County; good land and good buildings; abundance of choice fruit, and well watered; price $8,500; terms easy.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM IN NEW-Jersey, 196 acres, 21 miles from New-York, between New-Jersey Central and New-Jersey Railroads; good buildings, well fruited and very productive. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE residence, on the water; about three acres; near the village; a very desirable place. Price, $20,000; half on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FARM AT PEEKSKILL, 32¼ ACRES, for sale or exchange for house and lot in Jersey City or Hoboken. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK GOTHIC COTTAGE, one-half acre of ground, with stable, &c., at Wappinger's Falls, between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. Apply to T. M. COZZENS, No. 134 Pearl-st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FLOURING MILL, dwelling, and some land in New-Jersey; also three country stores, for bargains. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT FARM, IN Rockland County, 75 acres, large new buildings; price $12,500; terms easy; other farms and country seats.
W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL AND FARM FOR SALE.

The establishment known as the Collins House, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., is now offered for sale. The house is delightfully situated, just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms, and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, limpid, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower bath accommodations. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment. The place is well adapted for a first-class boarding-school or a medical institution. This select family hotel is located on a highly cultivated farm of sixty-five acres, through which the Housatonic Railroad runs, and the cars stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. There are some 1,200 thrifty, choice young fruit trees on the premises. Two small cottages—one suitable for a family, and the other has been used by the gardener. A large ice-house well filled. The house is heated with a most perfect hot-air furnace; and also by steam. The cooking apparatus was recently introduced at an expense of $1,200, and combines every possible improvement. The laundry is properly provided with steam-works. The entire premises will be sold for $25,000. A portion of the amount may remain on mortgage for a term of years. If not sold soon it will be rented to a responsible tenant. The furniture of the house for sale. Apply to C. T. COLLINS,
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 27, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his beautiful farm, residence and outbuildings, in Westchester County, New-York. The former consists of 60 acres of fine land, and is essentially a fruit farm, having on it the largest apple orchards 2,000 trees,) with one exception, in the State, besides a choice variety of other fruits; the house is a most excellent one in every respect, is modern, commodious and convenient, and in thorough repair. From the notorious healthfulness of the location, its convenience to the City, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, drives, &c.; its productive yield as a fruit or dairy farm, or both, presents a rare opportunity, either as a gentleman's country residence or as a profitable business investment.
The whole, including stock and utensils, will be sold at a moderate figure, and on easy terms.
For full particulars address, for three days,
HILLSIDE,
Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BER-GEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, villa sites, &c., at Boiling Springs, Passaic, on Passaic River, Woodside, Bloomfield, Newark, Irvington. Merchandise, liquors, &c., to exchange. Country residence to exchange for house in Jersey City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, convenient to ferry.
J. W. JORALEMON, No. 429 Broadway, second floor.

A FINE FARM—24 ACRES, FRONT LAND, all building sites; house, barns, &c., complete, $9,000; lease, $450; furnished, $550; country seat adjoining, with 5 acres, in the centre of the village, $8,000; lease, $500; furnished, $600; 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire at No. 27½ Amity-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST-chester County, 2½ miles from Tarrytown Depot; about 200 acres of good land, large farm-house, barns, stables and sheds in good order; abundance of fruit; very desirable for a Summer residence. Apply to
J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the railroad, a neat two-story farm-house and lot, 100x120; location healthy and convenient of access; ground well stocked with fruit; price $4,250. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING ten rooms, in good repair, with one and a quarter acres of land, well stocked with fruit, in the village of Plainfield, N. J. For particulars inquire of GEORGE SMILLEE, No. 187 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water: on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

$1.800 WILL BUY A PLEASANT home in Rahway, N. J., three minutes from depot; good locality; house and ground in the best order. Apply to J. Q. A. BRANT, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s shoe department.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situate on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester County, 3 miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON PALisade-av., Bergen Heights. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDing No. 25 Chambers-st., without or with the basement; suitable for an express office, wine importer or a first-class restaurant; offices in the building No. 25 Chambers-st., also to rent. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, ON THE PARK, A first-class large house, furnished or unfurnished; lot 60 by 300, with stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.
Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 160 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also,
A COTTAGE, with ten rooms, pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school. JAMES G. REED,
at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 92 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, ON LONG Island Sound, for one year next after April 1, the elegant country seat of Dr. John C. Jay, (now in Europe,) together with about twelve acres of land, kitchen and flower gardens, and necessary outbuildings. Mansion house is very spacious, and fully and elegantly furnished; lawns shaded by superb elms and other deciduous and evergreen trees; to be rented only to a person of highest respectability and responsibility as a private residence; rent $3,000. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellor-at-law, 26 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED-UP STORE on 6th-av., below 31st-st., with splendid show window, counters, shelves, drawers, gas fixtures, and everything belonging to a first-class retail store; rent only $400 per year; lease for two years from May: lease and fixtures for sale cheap. Call at No. 472 6th-av., on WM VAN WAGENEN & CO.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A complete four-story English-basement house in West 23rd-st., will be let to a respectable private family only, from May 1, or earlier, to May 1, 1868. Rent, $2,000; furniture, $3,500. Address Post-office Box, No. 5,240, with name of real party.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHIL-dren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen. There are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY,—THE desirable office, Room No. 4, Knox Building, corner Broadway and Fulton-st.; splendid location for Fire Insurance Company or private banker. Inquire of National Life Insurance Company, No. 212 Broadway.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A SNUG COTtage, 9 rooms, ¾ of a mile from the depot; 1½ acres of land; fine view; rent, $900 a year. Also a furnished cottage to let for five or six months.
J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUT-buildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, furnished, "Cragdon", at East Chester, with garden, stable, &c., and extensive lawn. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 42d-st., near 5th-av.; also, a first-class house in 29th-st., near 4th-av.; also a cottage house in 40th-st., near 6th-av., at $75 per month.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES to rent from May 1 on 33d, 35th and 55th sts., between 4th and 6th avs., to private families only.
HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY building No. 13 Cedar-st., between Pearl and William sts., now occupied for cotton storage; possession 1st of May next. Apply to WILLIAM KEVAN, 101 Water-st.

A BASEMENT ROOM TO LET, SUIT-ABLE for a physician's office; immediate possession can be had if required. Apply at No. 29 East Washington-place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE and beautiful house and grounds, with six acres of tillable and pasture lands, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in 43d-st., near 6th-av., in good order; carpets must be bought. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone front house, 18x53x100; location 39th-st., between Lexington and Park avs. Apply to A. T. FINN & CO., No. 5 Howard-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED FOR THREE YEARS.—The four-story brown-stone house, No. 63 St. Mark's-place, with or without stable, in the rear on 9th-st., to a private family only. Rent, $300 a month.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the house No. 549 5th-av., to a small private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY DWELling-house No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FLOORS IN NOS. 147 AND 151 EAST 46th-st.; rent $16 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 1st-av. and 38th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE IN BOND-st.; three-stories, attic, basement, and offices in rear. Apply at No. 176 Centre-st., third floor, between 11 and 1.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FOURTH AND fifth lofts, No. 45 Fulton-st. Inquire of JOSEPH WEST, on the premises, between 2 and 4 P. M.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE CORNER ROOMS TO LET, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE and garden for the Summer. Apply to Mrs. H. B. BULKLEY, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE, suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Feb. 20
TARIFA..........Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..........Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner..........Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON..........S. Samuels..........Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC..E. Van Sice..........Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..........Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner..........Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails..........TUESDAY, Feb. 26
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH..........SATURDAY, March 2
IOWA, CRAIG..........SATURDAY, March 16
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........WEDNESDAY..........Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..........Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........Mar. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........March 23 | SATURDAY..........April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA..........BARTON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE..........ADAMS..........SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE..........GREENE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 16
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship MERCEDITA, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The A 1 Screw-Steamer WILMINGTON, Capt. SPENCER, will sail from Pier No. 39 East River, SATURDAY, March 2.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. [illegible]	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, [illegible] according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $30 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER..........April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........April 20
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 28.
For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President. No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$175
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship RISING STAR, will sail on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $215 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 38 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and reliable steamship ANDALUSIA, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

NUMBER ONE OF MERRY AND WISE
Is now out of print. Dealers will please send in their orders early, in order to insure a full supply of Number Two.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $30; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 108 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOM, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, Feb. 28, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of a gentleman about departing for Europe, comprising a superb collection of Books in various departments of literature, best editions, elegantly bound and illustrated; also a very choice assortment of French literature, in uniform and elegant bindings, some very scarce; also a desirable lot of medical works, late editions. Among the valuable works may be mentioned Lodge's Portraits, 8 vols., folio; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols., one-half calf; Hogarth's Works, folio; Gillray's Caricatures, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols., folio; Harper's Magazine, 28 vols., one-half calf; Low's Domestic Animals, folio; Abbotsford Waverley, 12 vols., elegant morocco; British Poets, 128 vols., [illegible] calf; Hooker & Greville's Icones Filicum, [illegible] Flora, 10 vols., folio; [illegible] Robert's Holy Land, 5 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 2 vols., folio; Selby's Ornithology, 2 vols., folio; Audubon's Birds, 1 vol., folio, 5 vols. [illegible], &c., &c.
MONDAY, March 4, and following days at 3 o'clock P. M. each day,
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.
The entire collection of autographs of the late I. K. Tefft of Savannah, Ga. This is probably the largest and most valuable autograph collection ever offered for sale in this country or in the world. The collection numbers some 20,000 autographs, American and Foreign, embracing many of very great value, and are the results of thirty years collecting by Mr. Tefft. It is particularly rich in our early Colonial Governors and the Generals of the American Revolution, also of Foreign Officers who fought for American Independence, also in leading Statesmen of our revolutionary period, Literary men, Artists, the Clergy, American Bishops, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Presidents of the Continental Congress, Secretaries of War and Navy, Postmasters-General, Judges, Speakers of Congress, Naval Commanders, American Celebrities, &c., &c.
The collection is also specially rich in foreign celebrities, Statesmen, Lawyers, Generals, Divines, Historians, men of Science, Artists, Distinguished Females, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Empresses, Revolutionists, &c., &c. But the crowning glory in the Tefft Collection lies in the two bound volumes containing the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, (thirty-three letters, five documents and one signature,) and the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, (fifty-one letters and five signatures, making the entire number of the illustrations fifty-six.)
Catalogues ready; price $2.
TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES
of all sizes and variety of styles; ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation of rosewood and gold; also in composition; suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought and sold, rented and exchanged. Loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
FOUR VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSES AND EIGHTY VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
LORIMER-ST.—East side, 100 feet south of Grand-st., two-story frame house.
Nos. 24 AND 26 RUSH-ST., NEAR WYTHE-AV.—Two three-story basement and high-stoop brick houses; gas and water.
No. 106 DUFFIELD-ST.—Three-story and basement, high-stoop, Philadelphia front brick house; gas and water.
HEWES-ST.—Southwest corner of Lee-av., six lots.
PENN-ST.—Northwest corner of Lee-av., two lots.
BEDFORD-AV.—East side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
SPENCER-ST.—West side, 112 feet south of Myrtle-av., two lots.
DEKALB-AV.—Southeast corner Graham-st., two lots.
HOWARD-AV.—West side, between Butler and Baltic sts., entire front, twelve lots.
BUTLER-ST.—North side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet west of Howard-av., six lots.
HOWARD-AV.—East side, between Butler and Baltic sts., eleven lots.
BALTIC-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of Howard-av., six lots.
SARATOGA-AV.—Southwest corner of Baltic-st., eight lots.
HOPKINSON-AV.—West side, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., ten lots.
Terms, which will be easy, at sale.
For maps and other information, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Thursday,) Feb. 28, at half-past 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River,
FRESH NAPLES ORANGES.
4,000 boxes fresh Naples oranges, cargo of brig *Ferrarina*, from Naples.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 53D-ST., LOTS ON 42D, 54TH, AND 63D STS., NEW-YORK, AND 5TH AND 7TH AVS., BROOKLYN.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Jonas Sparks, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:
53D-ST.—The first-class three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and known as No. 117. The house is 25 by 50 feet, high stoop, under cellar, all modern improvements, hall and parlors frescoed, and in perfect order. Lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.
42D-ST.—1 lot, south side, 378 feet east of 8th-av., 22 by 98 feet 9 inches.
54TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 250 feet west of 6th-av., 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.
63D-ST.—2 lots, north side, 250 feet west of 4th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.
BROOKLYN.
5TH-AV.—1 lot, easterly side, 25 feet south 50th-st., 25 by 100 feet.
50TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, adjoining the 5th-av. lot on the rear. 25 by 100 feet 2 inches.
7TH-AV.—1 lot, east side, 25 feet south of 50th-st., 25 by 100 feet. Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 60TH, 63D AND 76TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
60TH-ST.—One lot on south side, 225 feet east of 1st-av., 25x100 feet.
63D-ST.—Two lots on north side, 200 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches. The buildings on the lots on 60th and 63d sts. will not be sold with the lots, but are reserved.
76TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, 325 feet east of 4th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS LOTS ON MURRAY HILL AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, the following described lots, viz.:
34TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on south side of 34th-st., comprising the entire front between 4th and Lexington avs., each 25 feet by one-half the block. These lots will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 13TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, for account of purchasers at the sale of the 14th inst., they not having complied with the terms of sale:
WEST 13TH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses (with brown-stone basements) and lots on the south side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as Nos. 240 and 242. The houses are about 40 feet deep, and have gas and Croton water. The above property is in the 9th Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market. 19.8x77.6 and 18.10x103.3.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON KING-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
KING-ST.—The 2 three-story brick houses and lots on the southerly side of King-st., near Varick-st., and known as Nos. 52 and 54 King-st. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water. Lots each 20.10x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON WEST 14TH AND 80TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 14TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 14th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av.; lot 25x103.1.
80TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side of 80th-st., 250 feet west of 3d-av. Each 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BROOME-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Broome-st., between Pitt and Ridge sts.; and known as No. 133. House has gas, water, bath, &c. Lot 20x60 feet.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage made and executed by WILLIAM J. HEALY, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to HORATIO R. WILCOX, of Middletown, Orange County, State of New-York, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1866, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st. the steamboat called the *James Guy*, of Newbern, her engines, boilers, machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for the Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—By GEORGE COOK, at No. 91 Liberty-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, several parlor and chamber suites, bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, extension and library tables, mahogany desk, office fixtures, railings, gas fixtures, an invoice of oil and water-color paintings, large mantel mirror, superior rosewood 7¼ octave piano-forte (nearly new.) Sale absolute on account of removal.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents and 2 of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 [illegible], 100 books and rack, 1 wagon, maps, surveying apparatus, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 2 work-[illegible], pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 wash-stand, 2 case stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 lot of crockery, &c.; 4 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, lot of window goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 3 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $13 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell, on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable
STORE PROPERTY
on the northwest corner of Peck-slip and Front-st., known as No. 26 Peck-slip and No. 27 Front-st.
About [illegible] per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LEEDS ART GALLERIES.
CONTRIBUTOR'S SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS DRAWINGS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 27th, and THURSDAY, 28th of February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, viz.:
AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Bierstadt,	T. Buchan Read,	L. R. Mignot,
Ranney,	E. D. Lewis,	Doughty,
E. L. Henry,	Kensett,	H. Bisham,
T. L. Smith,	J. Carlin,	Durrie,
Beaulieu,	J. C. Wiggins,	Burling,
E. Moran,	Winner,	Remsey,
Dyke,	Wm. Craig,	Ansell,
G. W. Nicholson,	Culverhouse,	W. D. Washington,
Bensell,	J. R. Waterston,	and others.

EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

J. F. Herring, Sr.,	Toussaint,	C. Becker,
Dillens,	Schaep,	Diaz,
Meadows,	Ziem,	Ansdell,
Joseph Vernet,	Kook Koek,	Wilson,
Callow,	Kupper,	and others.

The above are now on exhibition, FREE, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, until the sale, and two evenings previous thereto.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:
1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 59 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 59 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.
For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, china, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany pianos. Also, at 2 P. M., sets of mink and other furs, silk linings, trimmings, the balance of a dealer's stock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large private collection of ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS, the property of a gentleman going abroad. Will be on exhibition WEDNESDAY, with catalogue.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection to Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16, 2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27, 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1 P. M.	

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Wall & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor suites, chamber suites, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., at cost prior to removal.
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, parlor, library and dining-room furniture in sets or single pieces, at a reasonable price. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPANISH AMERICAN CHURCH.—THE Church of Santiago celebrates Divine Service in Spanish, in Trinity Chapel, 26th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. C. RILEY, from Santiago, Chili, will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY. All who speak Spanish are cordially invited to attend these services. Seats free.

A UNION MEETING FOR PRAYER FOR colleges will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. Addresses are expected from Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK, GANSE and HOGES, and Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT, of the Columbia College Law School.

MAISON DOREE.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 27, 1867.—All persons having claims due, or to grow due, against FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, or his estate, or against the undersigned, personally, or as Administratrix with the will annexed of said FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, are requested to present full statements of such claims at the office of JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1867.
ADELE P. MARTINEZ, widow and sole devisee of FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, and Administratrix with the will annexed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IRVING-PLACE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
INAUGURAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 2.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
From 1 to 4 P. M.
The Colossal Orchestra engaged for the BAL D'OPERA having been retained for this Unique Matinee, will, under the able direction of Messrs. BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA, interpret during the three hours specified a most interesting and comprehensive programme, full particulars of which will be published hereafter.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
are now placed on sale, in order to obviate crowding and otherwise promote the convenience of persons desirous of attending
THE INAUGURAL MATINEE,
at the box-office of the Academy of Music, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION
FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) MARCH 1, 1867.
A few TICKETS and PRIVATE BOXES for the Bal d'Opera may yet be had by early application at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Admitting a lady and gentleman..........$10
Extra ladies' tickets..........5

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BAL D'OPERA.
DOMINOES and MASKS can be hired during the Bal d'Opera at the inside ticket office.
C. BRUSCHI, Costumer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.
The director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS at the New Academy of Music.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
are now received at the box office of the New Academy.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
HANDEL'S GREAT WORK, SAMSON,
will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following eminent artists and chorus of three hundred male, female and boy voices:
MME. PAREPA, Prima Donna.
MRS. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo Soprano.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
together with
THE CECILIAN CHOIR, Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,
and THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Pullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

MADAME PAREPA—SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
27TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 3.
Entire new programme by the following great artists;
Mme. PAREPA.
Miss MARIE GILBERT, Pianist, her first appearance in N. Y.
Mr. CARL ROSA.
Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his full Orchestra.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
FIFTH CONCERT for the ORPHEON FUND will be an Apres-midi, at 3½ o'clock, THIS THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at Steinway Hall. Miss ANNIE KEMP (contralto,) by permission of Messrs. Jarrett, Palmer and Wheatley; Miss LACOSTE, the youthful American Tragedienne; Mr. GEORGE SANFORD, (baritone;) EUGENE TRASTOUR, (pianist,) and WM. DRESSLER, conductor, will assist. Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house, sold only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each; admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 14[illegible] Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL—OPENING NIGHT—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
An impression appears to prevail that the claims of the old Volunteer Fire Department on the public have died out with that department.
In order that the public may rightly understand their position, we publish the following extract from the annual report of the Trustees of the fund, made for the year ending Dec. 31:
We have on the pension list at the present time a larger number of widows than at any previous time, numbering about four hundred, who, with their families, look to this fund as to a source of relief in their time of need, and which we are proud to say has never failed them. Some of our widows are aged (two died in the month of November over 85 years of age, and have received aid from this fund for a long term of years,) and we have many now over the age of 70 years to whom the relief received from this fund has been of great assistance, and while we have many that are aged we have also many that are younger who have families of young children around them. There have been more widows added to the pension list during the last four years than during any previous period of same length of time, a large number made so by their husbands laying down their lives in defence of their country during the war just closed. We have also many old and disabled firemen to whom also relief is extended, and we see no prospect of the demands for relief and assistance being much diminished for some years to come.
Since this report was made, Jan. 1, fifteen widows have been added to the pension list. These pensioners receive $25 a year, and to those who keep house two tons of coal each during the Winter. This is the minimum amount given. If sickness or want overtake them the Donation Committee give them a weekly or monthly allowance, which is much greater than the pension. The Trustees expended in these deeds of charity for the year 1864, $40,574; for 1865, $40,264; for 1866, $38,571. The receipts from the ball last year were $5,635. We have no fear that the sum to be derived this year from the ball will be at all diminished when a generous public understand the position we still occupy.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, President of Board of Trustees.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT AND EXHIBITION will be given by the scholars and friends of Spring-st. Sabbath-school, in the Church, Spring-st., near Varick, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS; doors open at 6½; concert commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 30 cents. Proceeds for purchase of library.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

LESPINASSE FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Washington Heights.—French is the language of the school; classics, mathematics and commercial studies; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars, Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, with French and Latin, desires a few more pupils. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, No. 13 Vandam-st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address MISS L., Brooklyn Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours to teach English, music and French. Address E. A. Z. A., Station G.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF CORINTHIAN CHAPTER No. 159 R. A. M. are hereby summoned to be present at the regular convocation THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to revise the by-laws, in accordance with a motion offered at the last convocation.
By order of J. B. GARDNER, H. P.
E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons interested in this charity are in[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
THE MUSEUM
NEVER SO ATTRACTIVE AS AT PRESENT.
ANOTHER REMARKABLE ADDITION
to the GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
possessing a growth of WHISKERS of GREAT LUXURIANCE and BEAUTY.
THE SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES and PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM.
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 18 FEET HIGH.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS.
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
who has been greeted by
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Second week of the very successful burlesque of
KENILWORTH.
LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)
To be preceded by the admirable comedy of
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER.
BELLA SUNNYSIDE, with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and the "Horn of Chase."..........LADY DON.
SATURDAY—KENILWORTH MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!
THE EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
PANTOMIMIC BURLETTA!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Music,	CINDERLEON IS THE RAGE	E E	Oddities,
Dance,	DEMONDANCE	V V	Novelties
Mirth,	NINE THIRTY. Screaming	E E	makes
Jokes,	GREAT BILL Burlesques,	R R	this a very
Operas,	FAIRY BALLET TROUPE.	Y Y	popular
Puns.	Crowded nightly at this fashionable		Resort.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........Manager
The prettiest Minstrel Hall in the City.
First week of the Spectacular Burlesque,
THE BLACK CROOK
and
PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Second week of the Descriptive Scene,
OCEAN YACHT RACE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MASQUERADE. MASQUERADE.
GRAND MARDI GRASS BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.
Great preparations are being made by the Committee to render this ball a success.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall; L. G. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; Jacoutet, No. 56 Cedar-st.; Ed. Deonaux, No. 17 Howard-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, corner of 25th-st. and Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., and the members of the society.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.
Signor LOTTI begs to announce his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe, when the following artists will assist: Mlle. Naddi, prima donna; Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; the Arion Society; Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Carl Bergman, together with full orchestra.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING,
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN."
A companion work to Huntington's "Republican Court in the Days of Washington," the two paintings representing the two great epochs of the country's history, the Revolution and the Rebellion. This great historical work has engaged the artist for nearly two years. The scene is laid at the second inauguration, and is intended to give to the present generation and to posterity portraits of the prominent personages of the period in the most pleasing manner possible. Open day time, and evening at the Institute of Art, Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—An evening's tour by the aid of the stereopanticon, visiting the most noted scenes in Bible lands, [illegible], with a brief explanation of each by Prof. B. P. WORCESTER, accompanied with singing by the children, at St. George's Mission Chapel, 19th-st., near 1st-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 28. To commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. JOHN C. DRAPER.
The Profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

CLINTON HALL.—DR. HEBBARD LECTURES THIS P. M., at 3 o'clock, to ladies only, and to gentlemen only THIS EVENING. These lectures are beautifully illustrated with models to size of life, and will be the most interesting and instructive of any ever delivered in this country. Admission 75 cents. Tickets to the three lectures, $1 50.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The complimentary concert to C. S. GRAFULLA, Band-master, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had of members of the regiment, or of C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SACRED CONCERT will take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, 1867, at 8 o'clock P. M.

STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 51 WEST 10TH-ST.—DE HAAS' last painting, "Farragut's Fleet passing the Forts below New-Orleans." Admission free.

LECTURES.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL WILL lecture in behalf of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, No. 126 2d-av., at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *The Medical Education of Women in Europe and America.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & HANE
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 835 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

PIANO WANTED—STEINWAY, CHICKERING or Weber; little used; modern style; state where instrument can be seen and lowest cash price. Address M. A. S., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7¾
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua-Scheller, Oanning, Morton; Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 2, there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.
He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:30 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT,
of the new piece, adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, which will be presented
THIS EVENING,
entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, including
Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. GILBERT, F. ROBINSON, G. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, T. GRAHAM, T. WARD, CASHIN, W. H. POPE, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREEN, Miss M. SCOTT, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss DAY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an entirely new Comedy, by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., entitled
"INVESTMENT,"
with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND CAPITAL CAST.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2,
GRAND MATINEE, OURS,
For the Benefit of the Southern Relief Association.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1½.

EXTRA.
A MATINEE AT WALLACK'S
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2.
OURS;
Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the COMPANY
having volunteered their services for the
BENEFIT
of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Box-book open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS
of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
The Olympic crowded to overflowing nightly.
The audience enthusiastic with delight.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY. Doors open at 12½ o'clock. Admission to Matinee, 50 cents; performance commences at 1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDIE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! BY GENERAL REQUEST.
SATURDAY, March 2, at 7½ precisely.
Third representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardon.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. G. L. FOX, MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. W. H. WHALLEY, MR. C. K. FOX.
MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.
THE YOUNG REEFER.
BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE IN TWO PIECES EVERY EVENING, AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S NINTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
FRIDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock.
At this Concert, the last but one of the series, Mr. Wolfsohn will be assisted by the celebrated Prima Donna, Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, and will play the celebrated last SONATA of Beethoven, OPUS 111.
Doors open at 2½ P. M. Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's and the principal music-stores.
Signor LOTTI, the favorite Tenor, will appear for the first time since his return from Mexico and Havana, at the tenth and last Beethoven Matinee, March 15.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN THIS EVENING, in the Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., by Misses MARY L. and LYDIA DAVIS, assisted by a host of first-class musical talent, under the direction of Prof. Charles Anderson. Prof. J. C. Cook will preside at the piano. Tickets for sale at the door.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, will hold its Fourth Annual Commencement at Steinway Hall, East 14th-st., at 7¾ P. M., March 1. The exercises will consist of Graduation of Students, Music, a Poem, and Addresses by Eminent Speakers, Clergymen and others.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, from No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,350 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness. Consultations during evenings till 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease: all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $5, with a book of 80 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical [illegible]

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Constitutional Convention—Excise Commissioners—Public Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1867.

The New Constitution Bill has been the all absorbing question of the day, and indeed of the last two days. The several bills have been under debate all day in each House. The Assembly has held a very protracted session, having adjourned after three o'clock. The Hoyt amendment authorizing all adult males to vote at the election of delegates, which was really meant to admit colored persons to exercise the franchise, was voted down. A further amendment disfranchising rebels and rebel sympathizers was carried, although a large number of the leading and Conservative Republicans voted against it, stating that they regarded it as a violation of the present Constitution, inasmuch as it provided no judicial test for determining who had been rebels, nor did it require legal conviction as a condition precedent of disfranchisement.

But the vital question whether there should be thirty-two delegates at large, of whom half should be of each political party, which came up on Mr. LITTLEJOHN's amendment, was triumphantly carried, and will, from present appearances, be incorporated in the bill when it is finally passed.

In the Senate the debate was exceedingly able. Senators FOLGER and H. C. MURPHY had a passage at arms in which they displayed the skill of veterans. Senator WHITE, who advocated the amendment adding thirty-two delegates at large, Senator O'DONNELL, the mover of the amendment, and Senator ANDREW, distinguished themselves in its support. The amendment was voted down by one majority, but its friends are confident that in a full Senate it will yet be carried. Senator FOLSOM opposed this feature with all his accustomed power and ability, and was exceedingly effective in his reply to that part of Senator MURPHY's speech in which he intimated that he (FOLGER) was a deserter from the Democratic Party. His arguments and his personal influence prevailed to secure an adverse vote in the Senate.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly prior to the recess, by Mr. WALTMAN, of New-York, calling upon the Excise Commissioners to report whether they had exacted penalties or costs from parties who had infringed the Excise Law. The reply of the Commissioners was handed in to the Assembly to-day. It appears that there were 854 suits against the Board, 406 of which were commenced by persons to whom licenses had been granted by the Board before the suits were commenced. In 301 of the suits the costs have been settled by or for the plaintiffs, the ordinary sum paid being $50 in each case, though it is claimed that the legal costs payable in each case are $112 50. Whenever a large number of actions have been settled at one time, considerably less than $50 has been received in each case. The total amount received from the 301 cases settled is $13,753, half of which goes to Messrs. BROWN, HALE & VANDERPOEL, the attorneys of the Police Board and Police officers, while the other half has been received by Col. BLISS, the attorney of the Board of Excise; but he says in his report that this amount has not been received for his own use, but is to be accounted for to the Board pursuant to an agreement made prior to his appointment as attorney.

Some curious statistics are given as to the liquor trade. It appears that of 854 plaintiffs who commenced actions six months ago 286 have since abandoned the business. In one case, out of 199 plaintiffs, it was found that only 110 were responsible for the costs, and in another case, out of 150, not over 90 were responsible. The attorney estimates that not over 425 of the 854 plaintiffs will be found able to pay the costs.

This would give a total of costs collected and to be collected of about $18,000 for all the defendants, or $9,000 for the Board of Excise. The disbursements of the latter for printing and Court-fees alone are stated to have been over $2,000.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is good reason for believing that the School Committee of the Assembly have resolved to report adversely on the bill establishing a Commission of Public Schools, to be appointed by the Governor, and that the present system will be left undisturbed.

Is Virginia in the Union?—Case of Capt. Olney, of the Steamer Washington Irving.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Capt. OLNEY, of the steamer *Washington Irving*, and his counsel, Judge DEAN, attended before the Governor this afternoon in the matter of the requisition from Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia. Judge DEAN took the ground that Virginia was not a State in the Union, and consequently no requisition from any person claiming to be Governor of Virginia was entitled to consideration. Gov. FENTON declined to hear argument on this point, but consented to hear argument on the merits of the case. Affidavits were read showing that the vessel was not in possession of the Virginia authorities, but was held at the time of the alleged rescue by the United States Marshal. Capt. OLNEY was himself sworn and examined by the Governor and the Attorney-General. He showed that the vessel was on the high seas when seized, and out of the jurisdiction of Virginia. The Attorney-General is to reply to-morrow. Judge DEAN insisted that there was no crime charged in the requisition papers, and cited Gov. SEWARD's decision in 1839 in like questions arising with the States of Georgia and Virginia.

Session of the Chamber of Life Insurance at Albany—Requisition from Virginia.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States reassembled at the Delavan House to-day. The Committee appointed yesterday to confer with Superintendent BARNES reported that they had come to an agreement. The Superintendent agreed to an extension of the time within which to make returns, and the explanations by him were satisfactorily received. It is supposed all the Companies can satisfactorily answer the questions proposed by the Superintendent—some by estimate, others by actual exhibit. The Chamber is now in accord with the Superintendent and the officers of each State having charge of insurance affairs.

Judge DEAN appeared before Gov. FENTON to-day to argue the case of Capt. OLNEY, claimed under a requisition of the Governor of Virginia. The ground taken by Judge DEAN is, that if Virginia is no longer a State, the Constitutional provision for a surrender of accused persons does not apply; also, that no offence defined by the statutes of New-York is charged in the requisition. Mr. HAMMOND appears for the Attorney-General.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The President announced as a Select Committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the affairs of the State Inebriate Asylum, EZRA CORNELL, O. DONNELL and CHAMBERS.

The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention to revise the State Constitution, was debated until the hour of recess by Messrs. WHITE, ANDREWS, O'DONNELL and WILLIAMS. H. C. MURPHY spoke in favor of thirty-two delegates at large.

Mr. FOLGER spoke against it.

The question was then finally decided in the negative—yeas 4, nays 16.

Progress was then reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

A memorial was presented from the French Canadians in the United States against the proposed Canadian confederation.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLE.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Rochester.

To incorporate the Orleans Savings Bank.

To incorporate the German Tailors' Benevolent Society.

Amending the charter of the Masonic Hall Association, Buffalo.

Incorporating the German Mission House Association of New-York.

The Fishkill Horse Railroad Bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To close out on Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-seventh streets, New-York.

For consolidation of certain railroad companies in New-York.

By Mr. CROWLEY—To incorporate the Niagara Gas-Light Company.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—To provide for the final closing of the Catskill Bank.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend charter of the United States Warehouse Company.

To construct a canal turn-table bridge in Rochester.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented the report of the State Engineer on companies navigating lakes and rivers.

Also the report of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Also the report of the Metropolitan Board of Excise in reply to a resolution of the Assembly.

By unanimous consent Mr. ROBERTS introduced a bill authorizing the Collectors to renew their bonds at any time before the 5th of March.

By unanimous consent it was read a third time and passed.

The Constitutional Convention Bill was again taken up and discussed at length.

An amendment allowing negroes to vote for delegates was lost by a vote of 33 to 96.

An amendment providing for thirty-two delegates at large was adopted by a vote of 76 to 46.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE NEWMARKET TRAGEDY.

Accurate Statement of Facts Concerning the Murder of Mrs. Dr. Coriell—Testimony of Rev. Mr. Little.

NEWMARKET, N. J., Wednesday Feb. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 26th inst. I observed a great number of mistakes concerning the horrible tragedy committed at Dr. CORIELL. As you had no reporter present, I have concluded to inform you of its details; and being the first man on the premises and finding the fire and body before any others, I can perhaps render as full account as any one else.

C. E. LITTLE, Pastor of M. E. Church.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

I retired on the evening of the 25th at precisely 11:55 P. M. A short time after I heard a pounding at the door and an Irish girl's voice crying, "O, dear, let me in; let me in." I could not understand her "brogue" at first, but was soon told that the child in her arms was Dr. CORIELL's little girl two years old. I took her to be insane, and knowing the tender care the child received at home, was surprised to find it at my door in its night clothes. The woman was BRIDGET DERGEN, who had been in the family two months, and about to be discharged because subject to fits, from which she had recently recovered. BRIDGET was attired in a dark calico waist and a white outside skirt, marked by a fresh crimson-colored blood-stain, about the size of a breakfast plate, on the left side, about fourteen inches from the waist. This I discovered the moment I struck a light, and the sight suggested a scene of blood in which she had been injured. It riveted my attention for a moment, and as I gazed she rose from her seat, drew it under her and sat upon it. She said two men called there about an hour before and inquired if the Doctor was at home. Said they would go to Ciscutaway after him. BRIDGET said the men returned while she was singing the baby to sleep. Mrs. CORIELL opened the door and cried "Run for the Doctor, BRIDGET." Said she did not know whether the house was on fire or not. I had not inquired. Said Mrs. CORIELL was up stairs and she guessed she was afraid. Said she had been at Mr. ISRAEL CORIELL's second neighbor from Doctor CORIELL's and fifteen rods distant, and they would not let her in but told her to come to my house, about eight rods distant. I looked around for a disabled carbine, a trophy from "Cedar Creek," the only weapon in the house. BRIDGET said, "You need'nt get that, for you'll have no use for it, for they won't be there when you get there," and also smiled. She manifested no unwillingness to follow me, and left the child having a strong odor of kerosene or of smoke on its garments, in bed with my wife. After calling up two men near by, I ran to the house, BRIDGET following. Found no light; opened the door and called "Mrs. CORIELL, friends have come, where are you?" Received no reply; ran to Mr. HILLIER's, about six rods distant, obtained a lamp, and was soon back; entered sitting-room with two Mr. LOW's, and found one chair upset and a few other indications of disturbance; soon smelt fire; opened the bed-room door, and smoke puffed out as if from a locomotive. Mr. LOW, by this time, had a coal hod of water, which I threw into the room, yet could not see the flames because of the density of the smoke; after throwing in two or three hods of water, I crept along the floor toward the bed, which I supposed to be on fire, to find Mrs. CORIELL, holding my breath, in the meantime. I soon put my hand on the bed, brought it out, and a terrible sight, which I am glad no language can fully describe, met my eye, and causes my blood to almost freeze as think of it; more so now, perhaps, than when under the excitement of a great necessity. The right cheek was badly swolen; blood was on the face, covered the neck, bosom and clothing; the eyes yet unclosed; the hair hanging in torn, bloody locks, intermingled with the bed-feathers, which were strewn over the entire room. I saw a number of wounds on the face and neck. After making a hasty examination, found the body warm and limbs pliable, but life unmistakably extinct. As Mr. LOW and myself bore her in our arms to Mr. HILLIERS. We saw in that mangled corpse, with its torn clothes and disheveled hair, nothing to remind us of the amiable neighbor whom we had so much esteemed. A physician was called and we returned to assist in extinguishing the fire, and found it had increased, and it was proposed to save the contents and give it up. But feeling the testimony in regard to the terrible affair was probably in circumstances found in the house, I volunteered to enter the room and throw on water while they would bring it to me, for by this time the smoke had cleared away, and the flames were readily seen. I remained in this effort as long as my lungs could possibly endure it, and soon after the neighbors had the flames entirely subdued. My watch showed just before entering the burning room that it was 12:45. An examination of the premises showed that no valuables had been taken, though the bureau up stairs had two drawers about half drawn out and was partially upset, as if in the act of pulling the drawers. Dispatches were soon sent to the telegraph office, and a messenger had already gone for Dr. CORIEL, who was professionally engaged two or three miles distant. A Coroner's inquest was called at 8 A. M., and Mrs. HILLIER, the nearest neighbor—bedroom only about 160 feet from Dr. CORIELL's—gave evidence that about 12 o'clock she heard heavy pounding at Dr. CORIELL's, like pounding a chair on the floor—(two broken chairs, one with blood attached, were found on the premises)—for about five minutes; a few moments after a crying like a child, only louder, and a voice, "Oh my poor baby, my poor baby." She awoke her husband and said she thought they were being murdered at Dr. CORIELL's. He attributed it to her extreme nervousness. She rose and looked out of the window, saw a light and objects intercepting it, but could distinguish nothing. BRIDGET testified that Mrs. CORIELL spoke as though she was being choked when she told her to run for the Doctor, and as she reached the gate she heard her cry, "Come back and help me, BRIDGET; if they were killing you I would help you." But in her first alarm at Mr. ISRAEL CORIELL's she only said there were robbers up stairs in the house, and at my house that there were two men in the house; Mrs. CORIELL was frightened she guessed, and was up stairs; but at neither place mentioned anything about their killing Mrs. CORIELL. It was also shown that BRIDGET washed the blood out of the skirt I saw, besides some other things, between 3 and 6 o'clock A. M., at the house. Slight cuts were found in her hand, as though she had taken hold too low down on the knife, and made, as the Doctor testified, within twenty-four hours; they were cut clean and smooth, like a knife cut, though BRIDGET testified it was done by pins in the washing, the day before. BRIDGET inquired of Mrs. LITTLE, "If I knew who did it, what would they do to me if I should tell who it was?" She told me it wouldn't do any good to telegraph for the arrest of the men, but said she did not know why. She finally stated it was done by two men at the depot who had threatened the life of the Doctor several times in her presence. But they were fully cleared by an *alibi*. Several detectives, on seeing the body, said it was the work of a woman; no man would do the work in that manner. BRIDGET caught the common remark, and said she would make a clean confession by declaring that a servant girl with whom she had been sometimes intimate was there the night before, and on inquiry she informed her there was money in the house. ANN then said "A Yankee woman's life wasn't worth anything any way;" then took a much-worn butcher-knife about eight inches with a blunt point and dull edge, (which was found, during the investigation, in the vault of the privy, and identified by Bridget,) and went at Mrs. CORIELL, while she took the child and ran for her own life. But this improbable story was confuted by ANN's well-substantiated *alibi*. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest expressed the opinion of the Jury, that Mrs. Dr. WM. WALLACE CORIELL (not LESTER W.,) was murdered with a butcher-knife in the hands of BRIDGET DERGEN, at about 12 o'clock in the evening of the 25th inst. I have not mentioned that the physicians, Dr. STITTMEN, of Plainfield, and Dr. DECKER, of New-Market, found twenty-three stabs by the knife, some of which were fatal save the one which tore open the jugular vein for more than a half-inch. They also discovered four *teeth prints* on the right side of the face which correspond with prints of BRIDGET's teeth on wax, as exhibited at the inquest. BRIDGET was arrested, and on Wednesday morning taken to the County Jail at New-Brunswick to await her trial.

After listening to all the testimony and acquainting myself with all the developments thus far revealed, it seems to me that Mrs. C. was alarmed in some way about the safety of the child, hence near the first of the disturbance Mrs. C. cried, "Oh, my poor baby, my poor baby." Was then made herself the subject of devilish anger and driven about the room with the butcher-knife, in which the inside of her right hand was cut to the bone several times, and the bedroom door casing stained by the print of her hand in the sitting-room, finally was driven to the extremity of the bedroom, where the feather-beds and pillows were used as defence; hence feathers scattered all over the room. There she probably received her worst wounds, as nearly all the blood is on the bedding. Being considered dead, the bed was ignited by means of the kerosene lamp, pieces of which were scattered about the room, while the child still lay in the cradle. Afterward, God's good Providence so overruled this mother of the Devil, that it was rescued from the burning crib with only its hair singed and a little blood on its night-dress. The bedroom doors were closed, and the poor dying Mrs. CORIELL probably recovered strength to reach the other extremity of the room, open the windows, and staining the sill underneath with her blood, and before she could open the shutters, fell exhausted upon the floor, where I found her, with her garments burned, but a very little. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the exalted worth and amiable character of our late friend. Her refined sensibilities, womanly graces, Christian virtues and devotedness to the various duties of a wife, mother, daughter, Christian and friend, endeared her to all who knew her, and renders it almost impossible that any one should thirst for her blood. She was about thirty-three years old, and leaves to the care of her bereaved husband a daughter two years old.

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Third Annual Report—Addresses of Mayor Hoffman, Mr. J. W. Gerard, and Others.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union was celebrated at Cooper Institute last evening. The audience was a large one, and appeared to consist entirely of working women and their friends and relatives.

On the platform were Mayor HOFFMAN, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Judge DALY, Mr. PETER COOPER, Mr. JOSEPH BEACH, Mr. J. W. GERARD, and other prominent gentlemen.

Judge DALY presided. After stating the object of the meeting he introduced Mr. JOSEPH BEACH, who read the third annual report of the Union, from which it appears that during the past year 131 complaints have been made, out of which 19 cases have been prosecuted, $234 have been paid on legal notice being served, and $217 55 have been collected upon the simple application of officers of the Union, and 164 other cases attended to in which the Union refused to act, because the claimants sought to recover money to which they were not justly entitled. The total sum thus obtained being $441 55, the claims ranging from 25 cents up to $50 each.

Judge DALY said that this year additional funds would be required by the Union, as the building they now occupied was to be taken down, and they would have to rent more expensive quarters.

Mayor HOFFMAN was then introduced. He said he had stood on that stage when every seat in the hall was filled—when banners waved and music sounded. He was sorry to see that to-night every seat was not filled. The theme on which he had to speak was an interesting one. Every woman and every man in the world had work to do. Some shirked it. It was an old saying that the world owed every one a living, and when a man or woman was willing to work for a living, and could not find work, there was something wrong in the community that needed to be set right.

Mr. J. W. GERARD was the next speaker. He said that three years ago he was in London, when Great Babylon was convulsed by the overtasking and the death of a poor working-girl. The facts were inquired into, Parliament appointed a Committee to inquire into the condition of the working-girls of London. Lord SHAFTESBURY, ever active in doing good, had lent his aid, and the result was the formation of a society very similar to this. He was afraid that many working women had died here from overwork, yet Congress had not appointed any Committees, the Press had not thundered forth its condemnations, but the Workingwomen's Protective Union had been formed.

If you want to build a pyramid you must begin at the base and not at the apex. You must prevent the girl from running into evil, not wait until she is ruined. Give the girl woork and good books and the incentive to evil will be done away with.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH, Gen. COCHRANE and others made short addresses; after which the meeting adjourned.

The Husband of a Pretty Waiter Girl Accused of Larceny—A Curious Scene in Court.

Among the pretty waiter girls employed at the Oriental Concert Saloon, at No. 652 Broadway, is a Mrs. OWENS, who has been a regular appendage of that establishment for several years. In that capacity she managed to fascinate an old man named LEVI KNOWLES, who resides at No. 476 Broadway, and deals in insect poisons. Her admirer visited the Oriental nearly every night and lavished considerable money on his female friend, the aggregate sum being over $1,000 by KNOWLES on admission. He eventually became so deeply enamored of Mrs. OWENS, who is quite handsome, and about twenty-two years of age, that he expressed a desire to remove her from such a place, and proposed to furnish apartments for herself and husband at the corner of Rivington and Essex streets if she would agree to leave the saloon forever. This liberal offer was partly accepted by the fascinating Mrs. OWENS, and she finally removed to the rooms provided for her by KNOWLES, where he daily visited her. This smooth course of events was seriously disturbed the other day by KNOWLES making a second proposition, the nature of which did not appear, but which was rejected by the object of his insane love. A serious misunderstanding ensued, and a quarrel was the immediate result. KNOWLES became furious, and threatened to turn her and her husband out of the rooms, and departed, swearing that he would send for the furniture the next day. Both the husband and wife allege that all of this furniture and fittings had been made a present to Mrs. OWENS, a statement as strenuously denied by Mr. KNOWLES.

The night following the quarrel, Mrs. OWENS packed up her personal effects and those of the husband, and took away two blankets, a lot of crockery ware, and some forks and spoons. These articles were subsequently missed by KNOWLES, and he caused the arrest of OWENS, on Tuesday night, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was committed to a cell for examination by Justice HOGAN. Yesterday morning, soon after the opening of the Tombs Court, Mrs. OWENS appeared before Justice HOGAN, and related the facts given above, alleging that the articles charged as stolen from Mr. KNOWLES were her own property, having been presented to her by the complaint. The case was then investigated by the Magistrate, he having sent for the prisoner and the complainant, and the proceedings were progressing in proper order, when Mrs. OWENS became hysterical, and cried bitterly at the sorry plight in which her husband was placed, and she at length created considerable confusion by fainting. One or two reporters, and Mr. HALL, the Clerk, succeeded in restoring her to consciousness, though she still moaned in bitter grief.

When the complainant was called upon to state the charge against the prisoner, who was meanwhile a passive spectator, the counsel for the prosecution stated that although they had lost some blankets and other articles, the complainant had concluded not to press the charge, and he declined to make any affidavit in the case. The Magistrate accordingly closed the case by discharging the accused from custody. Having succeeded in softening the heart of her whilom admirer, Mrs. OWENS suddenly recovered her equanimity, and left the Court-room with her rescued husband the most light-hearted creature imaginable. It is understood that she has respectable connections in Boston.

Alleged Attempt at Blackmailing—A Wall-street Broker Makes the Complaint.

Officer DOWDELL, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, arrested HENRY WELLS yesterday, in the New-York Gold-room, on a charge of attempting to extort money, a complaint to that effect having been preferred by GEORGE M. BOWEN, a broker, having an office at No. 68 Wall-street. It appears from the affidavits placed on file by Justice HOGAN, that on the 1st of September, 1865, WELLS went to the complainant and threatened to expose certain transactions alleged to have been carried on by Mr. BOWEN, in which the United States Revenue laws were being evaded and set aside. WELLS informed Mr. BOWEN that he was aware that he (BOWEN) was doing a "short" business, and demanded the payment of $600 as hush money, threatening in case of refusal to denounce him to the officers of the Internal Revenue service, as having defrauded the United States Government of large sums of money in the shape of revenue taxes, by means of false returns.

The demand was rejected by Mr. BOWEN, and WELLS departed, only to return again and again, when he reiterated his demand and threats of exposure, insisting in his ability to close up Mr. BOWEN's business.

The complainant explicitly denies that he ever defrauded the Government or falsified his returns, and stated that although WELLS had fulfilled his threat of denouncing him to the Revenue officers, who seized his premises, the investigation held by them resulted in his being exonerated, and the charge made by WELLS was dismissed. On this statement of facts, properly supported by concurrent testimony, the Magistrate held the accused for examination.

It is understood that WELLS, who is 50 years of age and a resident of Westchester County, has made other attempts at blackmailing Wall-street brokers, with greater success however. Other complaints against the prisoner are to be offered before the examination.

An Alleged Swindler in Difficulty.

A German named HANS CASPAR VON NASLITZ, who resides at No. 213 Forsyth-street, yesterday appeared before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he made the following statement under oath: In the month of October, 1865, he gave up business in this City and started for Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the purpose of connecting himself with a commission-house in that City. A day or two previous to his departure, a man named GABOR SONNABAUS *alias* Naphegyi, who was then engaged in a mercantile house in Broad-street, and with whom he had a slight acquaintance, waited upon him and asked that he would be so good as to cash a draft for $850, drawn on Messrs. GARCIA SEVILLA & Co., of Vera Cruz. It would be a very great accommodation to him, and the bill would be paid promptly upon presentation, as he (SONNABAUS) had funds deposited there sufficient to satisfy the demand. Believing his representations to be true, VON NASLITZ cashed the draft, giving him its full gold value. Upon reaching Vera Cruz the draft was immediately presented, when the holder was informed that the drawer of the bill had no funds in their hands, and further, that he was a dishonest man, and entirely destitute of good character.

Yesterday the swindled man returned to the City, when, as already recited, he appeared before the Magistrate and made oath to the foregoing statement. A warrant was accordingly issued and placed in the hands of Officer SIEBERT, of the Essex Market Court Squad, who proceeded to the house of the accused in Staten Island, where he arrested him and conveyed him to this City, and Justice MANSFIELD admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge. As he was leaving the Court-room a Deputy Sheriff halted him and placed him under arrest on a warrant issued under civil process. It is understood that the accused gave bail under this latter arrest for $50,000, to appear in answer to this suit.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a negro laborer named FRANCIS ——, was seriously injured by being caught between the gang-plank of a vessel lying at Pier No. 11, North River, and the wheel of a cart. He was removed to his residence in North ..., Williamsburgh.

A Note from the District-Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is some mistake about your article of to-day entitled "How Justice is Cheated of Her Dues." I never knew of a case where any Magistrate, after final commitment, kept the papers beyond statutory requirements. If there is any "slip up" about cases triable before the General Sessions, either while they are before Magistrates, Coroners or Police officials, the public should know that I am the only person who ever ought to be blamed. And I am bound in justice to add that the public officers above enumerated have never failed, to my knowledge, in prompt and intelligent performance of their functions toward this office, and through it to the public.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867.

Southern Relief.

No. 33 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your journal of this date, headed "Suffering in South Carolina," you say "donations of provisions and clothing will be received by Mr. JOHN BOWNE, at No. 33 Water-street."

There is a mistake here, as no person of that name has an office here. We were applied to by a member of the Committee to receive and keep on storage any articles which might be sent for shipment, which we most cheerfully consented to.

We are, yours respectfully,

JOHN H. POOL & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

Important to the Residents of the Village of Edgewater and the Town of Middletown, Staten Island—The Right of the Legislature to Appoint Trustees of a Village.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert.

The Staten Island Railroad Company and others vs. *James McCormack.*—In 1866 the Legislature incorporated the village of Edgewater, including within its limits portions of the towns of Southfield and Middletown, Staten Island. The act of incorporation named certain individuals as trustees, four of whom were to hold their offices until May, 1868, and three until May, 1869, when the offices were to be filled by election. The trustees were authorized to appoint various officers, among others a Treasurer, upon whom should devolve all the rights and duties and powers of the Town Collectors within the village limits. The Trustees assumed their duties, but during the Summer of 1866 the act of incorporation was held to be unconstitutional so far as it appointed Trustees. The Town Auditors and Supervisors levied the annual taxes without regard to the provisions of the act of incorporation, and issued the warrant to the Collector of the town of Middletown. Thereupon the plaintiffs, suing on behalf of themselves and all other taxable inhabitants of the village of Edgewater similarly situated, commenced a suit against the defendant, McCormack, who was Collector, and obtained an *ex parte* injunction restraining him from enforcing his warrant. A motion was made last week to dissolve the injunction, which was granted by Justice Gilbert.

A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant; C. A. Rapallo and G. T. Jenks for plaintiffs.

GILBERT, J.—This Court at General Term has decided that the act incorporating the village of Edgewater, so far as it conferred power on the Trustees named in the act, violated the Constitution of this State.

The effect of this decision in the most restricted sense is to postpone the organization of the village until an election of Trustees can be had, and in the meantime to suspend all power to elect or appoint village officers.

The act contains provisions for the levying and collection of the annual State and County taxes through such officers, and provides that "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby so far repealed and modified as not to impair or affect the provisions of this act."

The question is whether this clause repeals the statutory provisions for the laying and collecting of such taxes which were in force at the time of the passage of the act.

If we regard those provisions of the act which the Court held to be void as having been eliminated therefrom, I think the repealing clause would not have had that effect. The prior statutes are repealed, not entirely, but only so far as not to affect the provisions of the act.

The act now contains no legal provision for the levying and collection of taxes, which is in force. Consequently the enforcement of the prior statutes will not impair or affect the same.

The injunction is dissolved without costs.

The Rights of Married Women—Family Troubles in Court—A Layman Pleads His Own Case;

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—FEB. 27.

Before Justice E. Darwin Smith and a Jury.

John K. Hora vs. *John Jackson.* This action—a very common one in our Courts—was brought to recover the balance due for rent. The circumstances under which the action was brought, the peculiar developments in Court, are the reasons why we are constrained to give the case a notice. It appears that many years ago the defendant, Jackson, married one Jane Hora. The latter and a sister received certain legacies from the father's estate. The defendant, some time after his marriage, became possessed of certain premises at Rahway, N. J. It being thought desirable that the wife should be secured a life interest, the defendant executed a deed to the plaintiff (who, by the way, is a brother of Mrs. Jackson,) of the real estate mentioned. In this way the wife was to have the rents, issues and profits. In 1861 or 1862 the defendant leased of plaintiff the house, &c., for four years, at a yearly rental of $300. The rent becoming due and remained unpaid, two notes were given therefor, which together amounted to between $600 and $700, and the suit was brought on these notes.

The defence pleaded payment. It appeared on the trial that the wife, in February last, obtained a divorce from her husband, from a New-Jersey Court. He was placed upon the witness stand and examined and cross-examined at great length. He testified that the rent had been paid; that the sister of the wife, alluded to above, boarded with him nearly all the time the lease was in existence; that for the first year she paid $8 per week, and the remainder of the time $4 per week; that by a special arrangement between the husband and his then wife, this board money was to be received in full satisfaction for the rent, and that the wife had given the husband receipts in full for the rent. This witness while on the stand manifested much interest in the case, and persisted in stating many things which were not asked him by counsel, Court or Jury. He swore, for instance, that the plaintiff was a rank Secessionist, who had some time carried on business in Georgia; that he had often heard plaintiff curse President Lincoln and all his party; he had not spoken to plaintiff for about five years, and would not under any circumstances; he had always provided for his family while he had one, &c.

The former wife was put upon the stand to testify. Counsel for the defendant objected to her giving evidence as to anything which happened between herself and her husband during coverture.

The Court overruled the objection, holding that inasmuch as a decree of divorce from a competent Court had been obtained, they were no longer husband and wife. It was the same as if one of the parties to the marriage contract were dead.

The witness then testified that the divorce was obtained about a year since; she did sign one or two receipts, but she was compelled to do so by her husband; there was never any agreement between herself and her husband that the board of her sister should be a full equivalent for the rent of the house at Rahway; he did not provide well for his family; he would not give anything unless she (witness) would agree to give half.

The case was summed up by counsel for defendant, and was followed by plaintiff's counsel, who was especially severe upon the character and conduct of Mr. Jackson, whom he charged with grievous wrongs. He said he had deserted the wife of his youth, after having promised before God and man to cherish and protect her in sickness and in health.

After counsel concluded, the defendant arose and asked permission of the Court to address the Jury.

The Court—You are represented by counsel; let him speak for you.

Defendant—I would rather he would do so, especially as I am no lawyer. I will take it as an especial favor if your Honor will allow me to say a few words to the Jury. I have been grossly assailed by counsel, falsely, wickedly assailed, and I do not feel that I ought to let it pass.

The Court—Well, you may have five minutes.

The defendant then proceeded to say that he knew well enough why it was that counsel had made such an outrageous attack upon him. It was because that while he (the speaker) was on the witness-stand, and was being quizzed and browbeaten beyond anything he ever saw in a Court of justice, he had to protect himself. The counsel knew there was no word of truth in these attacks he had made; it was all false and malicious. He knew he had done wrong—he admitted it; but that did not justify such attacks. He was then proceeding to reiterate what he had stated on the stand, when plaintiff's counsel objected to his giving any more evidence.

Foreman of the Jury—Oh, we will not consider it as evidence.

The Court said: "No, it is not evidence."

During this interruption the five minutes expired, and defendant took his seat.

The Court (to plaintiff's counsel)—Now your client can have five minutes to reply.

Counsel—No, he don't wish it.

The Court, in charging the Jury, held that the trust deed made for the benefit of the wife was valid. The husband, during coverture, was the head of the family; he was bound to provide for his family, and hence was liable for the rent of his house. If money was received from a boarder, that was also his. If the Jury believed from the evidence that, by agreement between the parties, some of this board money had been applied to the payment of the rent, that could be deducted, whatever the amount was. But no parol agreement to take a less sum than $300 per year, in full satisfaction, would be valid. The lease was a sealed instrument, and could not be varied, as counsel had contended, by parol agreement. The wife, even before the divorce, had, by the laws of this State, almost the same rights and privileges as to property in her own name as though she were a *feme sole*. She can sue and be sued the same, and generally she could do, in relation to her own property, as she could if unmarried.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Larned & Warren; for defendant, Messrs. Sewall & Deel.

Trial of John Kane for Arson.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The trial of John Kane for arson, on the charge of setting fire to the house at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue, was continued yesterday.

The cross-examination of George A. Sheehan, was resumed—The stock was worth about $4,000; I have seen the bill; I don't know where the book is on which the stock was entered; I saw it the evening before the fire; it was kept at the end of the counter, I saw no one touch it; after the fire broke out, I saw no one enter the store except the firemen; the rate of profits was about $5 or $6 per day, the Bourbon cost $3 50; we should sell it at $4; it would realize about $4 50 if sold at 10 cents per glass; that is all the profit a liquor-dealer would make on that; we had, I think, a couple of baskets of champagne when we first opened; I heard Mr. Kane speak of ordering some ale two days before the fire; this was on Monday; the fire was on Wednesday; the stock was the average sales amounted from $9 to $12 per day; he never instructed me to sell the house, &c., for less than $18,000 or $20,000; I believe it was insured for $26,000; I arrived in this country in 1851; I voted at the last election; I believe I am a citizen; I was naturalized under my uncle; before the Coroner's Jury I said the store had been made over to me by Kane; when the license for the place was obtained I took a prominent part in the matter; the license was got in regular form.

Redirect—After I was indicted the Fire Marshal called on me in prison, and I told him I wanted to make to him a clean and honest statement as to the fire; there was no agreement between us that I should make the statement that I did; I saw Kane figuring just before the fire as to his receipts and the stock on hand; Kane often said business was dull; when Kane concluded his compilation he said the business was not a paying one; he was losing every day; this occurred two months before the fire; the roof of the house was a flat one, descending toward Thirty-first-street; Kane had often been on the roof of the house before the time of the fire; the day before the fire there were some painting materials brought in the place, and they were put in the cellar; the door communicating with the cellar was nailed up by Kane, although I told him I would do it, as he had his best clothes on and I had my working suit on.

John J. Killeen testified: Am an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct; Kane's place is on my beat; I remember the night of the fire; passed there a few moments before the fire; the store was closed about twenty minutes after eleven o'clock on the night of the fire; the general time for the closing of the store was after one o'clock at night; when the fire occurred I was about 300 feet from the place; Sergt. Read gave an alarm rap; I answered it, and saw that there was fire corner Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street.

Cross-examined—The night previous to the fire Kane's place was closed at half-past one; I had been on this beat for about two months; have been a member of the Police Department for about two years.

Peter Looran testified: Am attached to the Twenty-first Precinct Police; I know the situation of Kane's place; was there the night of the fire; I went on the roof of the house adjoining Kane's place; I saw two boys on the roof; I put them down the scuttle of the house adjoining; I saw Kane on the roof of the third house from the fire, with his wife; Kane at this time was very drunk; his wife was holding him at the time to keep him from falling off the roof; Kane's wife had scarcely anything on her when they were on the roof; Kane had one boot on, and the other foot had nothing on save his stocking; he had no hat on at the time.

Cross-examined—When Kane was on the roof he was staggering, and his wife was supporting him; I told Kane if he did not behave himself I would lock him up; Kane said he was proprietor of the place, and wanted to look after his things.

Redirect—I met Officer Killeen on the night of the fire, and we had some conversation together; I had been on this beat for some time before the fire.

Monmouth B. Wilson testified: Am Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct; I was present at the burning of the building; I saw Kane; he was on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street; he was dressed; I was looking for Sheehan; I asked Kane about the fire; he told me to keep a watch on the barber; told me he owned the place; I went with him to a drug-store; he gave me the names of the parties who lived in the house; he had a white overcoat on; the other parties were in their night clothes; Kane told me he had had a difficulty with the barber; I went down into the cellar; I found eleven barrels containing liquor; also, a number of others half burnt; also found a can of turpentine; it was about four-fifths full; it had not burst, the cork was out; the fire seemed to have commenced at the back and spread front; the front was not much burnt; the door of the barroom was not burned, it was singed; a can of kerosene was behind the door; it was a gallon can; the cork was out; don't know whether the door was open or shut.

To the Court—I saw nothing in the cellar that gave me any clue to the origin of the fire.

Cross-examined—I remember when Sheehan applied for his license; don't know who filled the blanks; it was not sworn to. To a juror—The can behind the bar-room door was empty, but smelt strongly of kerosene; the can of turpentine was taken to the Station-house; it remains now as it was then; it has not been inspected by the painter who brought it there.

Peter Longworth testified: I took some oil, turpentine, &c., to the premises in question; the can was a three gallon can; there is now about half a gallon out of it.

Cross-examined—I am a painter; I took the materials there to paper and paint the premises.

Catharine Dushane testified: I board with my husband on a canal barge; I am related to Kane and Sheehan; about the middle of last June, I gave Kane $2,200; the morning afterward I called for the money, Kane gave me $1,700; I applied for the $500 difference; he told me his wife opened the package; if I would keep still I would get the money; my nephew, Kane, fell on his knees and took his oath if I would keep still, he would give me the money; he did not want his tenants to know of it; he said his wife had bought clothes with some of the money; he said he would pay the money if he had to effect a large insurance and burn his house down; I advised him not to have any such bad ideas; I never got the money.

Cross-examined—I have no reason to injure Kane; I only wish to speak the truth; I did not know that Kane had been locked up and bailed on the charge of arson; I saw the Fire Marshal, and made my statement to him; I was in conversation with Mr. Baker at the first interview a short time; I told Baker I wanted it to be understood who burned the house down; no person was present at that time; I visited Sheehan in his cell, and told him I hoped he was not guilty of the act charged against him; never told Sheehan to swear to anything particular when he should go on the witness stand; never told him what to swear to; I never knew of Kane being in prison; when Kane spoke to me of firing his house, I told him not to attempt anything of the kind; at that time I said nothing to him about the $500 due me from him; Kane and I never had any quarrel about the money he owed me.

Adam Prevost testified: Know Kane; had a conversation with Kane about getting the barber out of the basement; he offered the barber $30 to get out of the place; Kane said to me: "The barber must get out of the basement—I want it for myself, and if it is necessary I will spend one thousand dollars to get him out."

Dennis Sullivan testified: Am a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department; I was at the fire at Kane's house; that morning I saw Kane at the side door; I asked him how the fire broke out; Kane said he knew, but that for reasons best known to himself he would keep it to himself.

James Webb testified: I occupied apartments in Kane's house on the night of the fire; we had the top story; my family consists of wife, sister-in-law and five children; on the night of the fire I was aroused by Mr. Kane; he knocked at my door; he said, "Mr. Webb, get up, the house is on fire;" I collected my children; the flames were then coming up the staircase; I commenced to take my children up on the roof; while doing so my wife perished; Mr. Kane said, as soon as I came out, the barber has fixed us at last; he told me of his intention to move down town; I had a conversation with him a week previous to his arrest; he told me he would make it all right with me, and wanted me to sign a card in the papers, along with the other lodgers, exonerating him from all blame.

Cross-examined—I have brought suit against Mr. Kane in the Superior Court for damages; I swore positively to the complaint. (Complaint read.)

Redirect—I detected a suffocating spirituous smell on the night of the fire; I saw Kane that night; he did not seem to be intoxicated.

Herman Hodgett testified: I was owner of the premises in question; I sold them to the defendant, part cash and part mortgage; I do not know the value of the building.

The prosecution rested the case at this point, and Ex-Judge Thompson, of counsel for the defence, proceeded to open the case on behalf of the prisoner, in a brief and eloquent address to the Jury, in the course of which he warned them of the importance of weighing carefully circumstantial evidence. The first witness was:

Thomas A. Hurley, who testified: I am agent for Mr. Reed, brewer; have been for over a year; know prisoner; have known him since he kept the place at Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street; never knew a nicer man; have sold him ale; I have visited him on other occasions; I was there on the night of the fire; I left there about eleven P. M.; Mr. Kane was sober; I never saw him intoxicated; I played billiards with him that night; when I left, Mr. Kane and Mr. Sheehan were there alone; I went up there every Wednesday; on the 12th he ordered three casks of ale, in addition to his usual quantity; ten casks were intended for stock and three for present use.

Cross-examined—I have known Kane since he kept the place; I live in Twenty-fourth-street, seven blocks off; I have had conversations with several persons about Kane since last Summer; I recollect speaking about the fire; I never heard any one speak about his general reputation; I speak of my own knowledge; I do not know at what hour I left my place of business on the 12th; I think it was about two o'clock; I called at several places; I cannot swear positively where I called; I went to Kane about half-past seven; I do not remember whether the gas was lit; I think it was; I proposed to play a game of billiards with Kane; we played about four; I don't swear that we played any more; we played the regular game; I can't say how long it took to play each game; half an hour is the ordinary time, but we were interrupted; I left as soon as we had finished playing; did not look at any clock.

John Gillen testified: I am a Policeman; have been since 1852, off and on; I was at the fire; got there about half-past twelve o'clock; the premises were then nearly burned down; I saw Kane in Thirty-first-street; he had a lady with him; he had a white overcoat on; one boot was off; I talked to him; I think he had been drinking, but was not drunk; the lady was nearly naked.

Cross-examined—I think he had been drinking that night.

John G. McGregor testified: I am a dealer in clothing, at No. 2 Bowery; know the prisoner; have had business transactions with him when he tended bar for Harrison; never had any since, except when he purchased clothing from me; do not remember when he made the last purchase prior to the 12th of December; I am not acquainted with his general reputation.

Cross-examined—None of the purchases were made prior to the fire.

Thomas Graham testified: I keep a shoe-store in Chatham-square; have known defendant three years; his general character was good.

Patrick Nixon testified: I live in Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue; am a baker; worked at the trade fourteen years; on the night of the fire I was working on Second-avenue, near Thirty-first-street; heard the alarm; went up to the sidewalk; saw a man come out of the cellar where the fire originated; he ran toward Third-avenue; afterward he turned ... the other way; (plan of building shown to witness;) could not say which door he came out of; it was either the cellar or hall; he was taller than I am; I did not know Kane at that time.

Cross-examined—I heard the alarm raps; have heard them before, but never went out unless I heard three raps; three raps call for assistance; stood at the door five minutes before I saw the man come out of the alley; Police were rapping on Second-avenue, and the man came out on Thirty-first-street.

Herman Kohler testified—I furnished ale to the defendant since he opened the place; I think I have sold him $2,000 worth, but the books speak as to that.

William Feterick testified—I built the house; sold it in 1860; it cost $12,000; now it would be worth $17,000; as it stood before the fire it was worth $15,000.

At this point the Court adjourned till to-day.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,332,900
Specie	779,402
Legal Tender Notes	15,741,046
Due from other Banks	13,273,506
Due to other Banks	12,043,808
Deposits	37,897,963
Circulation of National Banks	24,953,605
Circulation of State Banks	303,228

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate local demand at last quotations. WHEAT firm at $2 40 for Spring, no Winter offering. CORN is in good demand at 57c. for ear, and 63c. for shelled in new gunnies. OATS in light supply but fair demand; 51c. for No. 1 in elevator. BARLEY dull, but unchanged. COTTON firmer, but nothing doing; Middling Uplands can be bought at some extent at 28c., but the large falling off in the receipts at New-Orleans make holders feel more confident. WHISKY firmer; holders are not willing to sell at $2 25, and are asking $2 26; 200 bbls. were sold at $2 25. MESS PORK quiet and held at $20 25; sales of Country at $20. BULK MEATS firmer; City held at 7½c.@9½c., loose, for shoulders and hides. BACON is in fair demand at 9½c.@11½c.@12c. for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14½c.@15½c., and in good demand. LARD in good demand; sales 1,600 tierces at 11½c., and 900 tierces prime country at 12c. SUGAR firmer at 12c.@15c. COFFEE firm, fair to choice Rio 26c.@28c. MOLASSES firmer at 85c.@90c. BUTTER dull, 26c.@28c. for fresh Central Ohio rolls. EGGS 17c.@18c. CLOVER SEED $8 50. TIMOTHY dull, $3 30@$3 40. FLAX in good demand, $2 30@$2 35. EXCHANGE firm at par to 50 ₩ 1,000, buying, and 1-10 premium selling. GOLD $1 39¾. Money market easier.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras, $9 50. WHEAT is in good demand and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 86¼@$1 88½ for No. 2; $2 20 for Winter. CORN unsettled and declined 4c@5½c.; sales at 75c.@77c., closing dull at 75½c. for No. 1. OATS dull, and declined ½c.@9-16c.; sales at 41c.@42½c. for No. 2, closing at 40¾c.@41c. PROVISIONS firm and steady; sales of Mess Pork at $18 87½@$19. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c. LARD, 12c. DRESSED HOGS steady $8 10@$8 50. LIVE HOGS fairly active at $6 37½@$7 65 for common light to good choice smooth. RECEIPTS today—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is steady and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls., at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White; $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $8. WHEAT quiet, and no sales; prices however are unchanged. CORN is quiet at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. OATS are dull at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 60@$2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ₩ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED is scarce and higher, Shorts $23 50@$24; Shipstuffs $28; Middlings $35 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights unchanged. Weather clear and pleasant.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR is quiet; sales of 200 bbls. prime No. 1 Spring, at $11 50. WHEAT is fairly active, but steady; sales of 3 cars of No. 1 Chicago, at $2 40; 12 cars of White Canada, at $2 60@$2 90; 2 cars of Red Canada, at $2 60. CORN—New Toledo is a shade higher; sales of seven cars of No. 1 Toledo, new, at 80c.@81c. OATS are neglected. RYE is neglected. BARLEY—5 cars of Canada sold at $1 04, in store; 2 cars do. at $1 02½, in store. New Mess PORK is quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINDS are dull and nominally unchanged. LARD, 13c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 6,000 bales; low Middling, 29½c.@30c.; receipts to-day, 4,500 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $11 25. CORN firm at $1 12@$1 15. OATS dull at 95c. HAY, $38. Pork dull at $21 50. BACON dull at 10½c.@12½c.@13¾c. LARD steady at 12½c.@13¾c. SUGAR quiet at 12¾c. MOLASSES quiet at 74c.@75c. TOBACCO dull but unchanged. GOLD closed at 139½@139¾. EXCHANGE on London, 149@150; on New-York, ½ discount. FREIGHTS quiet but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON dull and declining; Middling Upland, 30½c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 13¾c. in gold, in bond. FLOUR dull; sales 1,000 bbls, Western at $10 75. WHEAT quiet. CORN active; receipts light; sales of White at 96c.@98c.; Yellow at 96c.@97c. OATS, 56c. CLOVER SEED—Good to prime, $8 68@$8 70. PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork, $21 75; Lard, 12½c.@12¾c.; Shoulders, (bulk,) 9c.; Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. WHISKY unchanged. SUGAR firmer.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR firmer. WHEAT firm; $2 20 for No. 1; $2 for No. 2; Bedford weak; 48c.@50c. for No. 1; 45c.@46c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; 72c. for new shelled. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $18 75. RECEIPTS today—1,300 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn, 200 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 159 hhds. at $2 65@$25 for light common lugs to selections. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $10. WHEAT, $2 85. CORN, in bulk, shelled, 70c. OATS, 63c. MESS PORK, $20 50. LARD, 12c. BULK—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c. BACON—Shoulders, 9c½.@9¾c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. WHISKY, free, $2 25.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull at 27c.@28c. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, choice, buoyant; lower grades heavy; prices ranges from 83c.@88c. OATS advancing, 71c.@73c. PROVISIONS and LARD firmer but unchanged. WHISKY dull, $2 20@$2 22.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON advanced 1 cent; Middlings 28c.@29c.; CORN firm. OATS firm and in demand, 80c.@85c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $9 50@$10. PORK, $21@$21 50. BULK MEATS 14½c. Sugar-cured HAMS 19c.@21c. Other markets unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

WHEAT, good shipping, $1 65. Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Crown Point, $885; Yellow Jacket, $710; Gouldand Curry, $510; Empire Mill, $175; Imperial, $175. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON easier; Middling Uplands, 28c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 65½c. RESINS dull but firm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON advancing, sales 375 bales; middling, 29c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON active; Middling Uplands 28c.; receipts to-day 1,100 bales; sales 675 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON active; sales 450 bales; Middling 29½c.@30c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON dull; sales 600 bales; Middling 28½c.; receipts 700 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the office, where its exact application to a house can be seen. Housekeepers will do themselves a favor by seeing it. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

Louisiana	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Feb. 14	Havre	New-York.
Peruvian	Feb. 14	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Feb. 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Feb. 16	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
England	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Feb. 23	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 28	Havre	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 2	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Mar. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Mississippi	Mar. 2	New-York	Havre.
Allemannia	Mar. 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	Mar. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Western Metropolis	Mar. 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Mar. 9	New-York	London.
Britannia	Mar. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Mar. 9	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Mar. 9	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Rising Star	Mar. 1	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Mar. 2	Havana.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 2	New-Orleans.
San Salvador	Mar. 2	Savannah.
Alabama	Mar. 5	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Mar. 9	Havana.
San Jacinto	Mar. 9	Savannah.
Henry Chauncey	Mar. 11	California.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 27.—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—MM. E. Auchier and Patridge, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. C. Bliss, Miss Wilkens, M. E. Frank, T. B. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Jules Duval, James D. Davis, Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr., Jules Carlinas, H. A. Jones, C. A. Grymes, Simon Rothchild, Mr. De Frey, Henry Acholthers, David Sise, Emanuel Haeff, Mrs. Grassams and children, Mr. Turibe, C. Brother, Mr. Bennett's servant, MM. Reynal de St. Michael, Rothchild and Hardy, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Prieur, Mr. Entoine and family, Julien Herbert, A. Herbert, T. Bucher, R. Briquet, Mr. Clare, Miss Clara, Miss Lee, MM. Sauvage, H. Lemaire, O. Warberto, Mr. Behrens, Mr. Holdman, A. Bernard, Mr. Secor, Mr. Poerstola, Dr. W. W. Evans, the Bishop of Illinois, Manuel Rebon, Mr. Howberger.

FEB. 27.—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mr. ..., Mr. Curran.

In steamship Carlotta, from Charleston—Geo. H. Dennis, B. W. Tilton, S. S. Sonner, Thos. O. Denny, James David and wife, James Young, A. Lewis, J. Harmer, A. Stephens, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 51 | Moon rises... 2 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, Heineken & Palmore; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready.

Ship Alexander, (Br.,) Stenchcomb, Panama, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyes, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; John Matthews, (Br.,) Loughlin, Santiago de Cuba, C. Messing; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hon. Josiah Jex; Annie M. Gray, Genn Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; Dannebrog, (Dan.,) Thurol, Cork and market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sacramento, Lawson, Elizabethport, N. L. McCready & Co.; Prairie Bird, Davis, Mauritius via Boston, A. Abbott; Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Rocky Glen, Wallace, Ponce, P. R., Warren Ray; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, Demerara, M. C. Green & Currie; E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnel, Greytown, Cen. Am. Tran. Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, St. Jago de Cuba, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Music, (Br.,) Khen, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; David Owen, Chadbourne, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Belle of the Bay, Noyes, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Schooners Henry Crocky, Rackett, Boston, G. K. Rackett; G. M. Partridge, Dow, Gloucester, R. P. Buck & Co.; Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; S. S. Nelson, (Br.,) Atkins, Maitland, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Mabel Hall, Hall, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Wm. Flint, Post, Charleston, Smith, Brown & Co.; Richard Hill, Hulse, Havana, Russell, Collins & Kirby; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Adaliza, Loveland, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Cameo, Ellwell, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Dundee, (Br.,) Jensen, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Triumph, (Br.,) Orr, Cornwallis, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow 9th inst., and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 75 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had strong westerly gales 16th, lat. 51 53, lon. 33 30, saw Br. bark Rival, stdg. N. E.

Steamship Carlotta, Collins, Charleston 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney. Arr. at her pier at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre 14th inst., and Brest 16th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 51 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Florida, Barstow, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull. Reports seeing a steamer ashore 20 miles S. of Chincoteague Shoals; went to her assistance and laid by her two hours, during which time she got off herself and proceeded on her voyage southward; was unable to ascertain her name, but supposed her to be one of the Cromwell line.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, Philadelphia 5 ds., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co. The D. C. will probably load in Sutton's line for San Francisco.

Bark Harvest Home, (of Stockton, Me.,) Berry, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. and 99 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had 1 birth on the passage.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Zouro, Naples 53 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor, Me.,) Gardner, Castle la Mar, Italy, 70 ds., with fruit to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Jan 5. Has had heavy westerly gales.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Ashford, Elizabethport, for Portland and Eastport.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Lane, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Dorr, Savannah.

Schr. Gray, Hamlin, Providence.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Williams, Connecticut River.

Schr. Nightingale, Bebee, Orient.

Schr. Amelia, Bebee, Orient.

Sloop Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, with mdse. to Stranahan & Jackson.

BELOW—Pruss. bark Eliser Hensen, Shields 62 ds.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. bark Rebecca Goddard, Smyrna; brig Nigretta, Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from New-York, and Lulu, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The steamship Somerset, from Liverpool, arrived this evening, with a heavy cargo; also the Norwegian bark Loyal, from Cardiff, Wales. The bark Jennie Prince cleared with a cargo of coal for the Pacific.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Feb. 13, bark Catalina and brig H. Houston, for New-York soon.

HENRY COHN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDRENS CLOTHING.

NO. 448 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HENRY COHN, LEWIS REINSTEIN.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

FOR SALE BY J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, And by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn., Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

HOTEL RANGES

MANUFACTURED BY BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 247 Water-st., N. Y.

CUT GOBLETS—GOOD ARTICLE—$2 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$2 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—160 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 197, Feb. 27, 1867.

60, 65, 69, 40, 19, 24, 46, 25, 68, 73, 12, 41, 2.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 198, Feb. 27, 1867.

9, 30, 68, 52, 10, 26, 16, 29, 33, 15, 42, 7, 61, 47.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 121, Feb. 27, 1867.

68, 70, 56, 19, 18, 11, 63, 69, 67, 62, 55, 14, 4.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 122, Feb. 27, 1867.

66, 31, 2, 30, 50, 56, 77, 40, 43, 51, 15, 53, 26, 59.

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of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 32, Feb. 27, 1867.

73, 9, 78, 22, 19, 44, 28, 65, 36, 74, 31, 66, 58.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 33, Feb. 27, 1867.

27, 65, 23, 55, 17, 34, 62, 60, 42, 3, 36, 38.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 42, Feb. 27, 1867.

73, 70, 15, 53, 33, 20, 78, 40, 11, 41, 45, 77, 29.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 27, Feb. 27, 1867.

33, 49, 34, 77, 29, 81, 54, 7, 35, 21, 64, 39.

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